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RECORD

OF

ENGAGEMENTS

WITH

HOSTILE INDIANS

WITHIN THE

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

FROM 1868 TO 1882,

LIEUTENANT GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN,

COMMANDING.

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1882
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Compliments of Lt. Gen. Sheridan

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 1ST,
1882.

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U. S. Army. Military division of the Missouri.

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Introductory.

The information contained in the following synopsis of engagements with hostile Indians, is compiled from official reports and returns. Whilst it was possible to ascertain the exact losses of the troops engaged, the figures relating to those of the Indians necessarily represent the ~~minimum~~. Excepting in rare instances when troops were in superior force and succeeded in effecting a complete surprise, defeat or capture of a body of Indians, the latter, according to their custom, bore off in the midst of the engagements, their dead and wounded, the number of whom could not, therefore, be ascertained; so the seeming disparity between the reported numbers of their killed and of their wounded, is accounted for by this great difficulty in ascertaining the extent of the latter. In many engagements, consequently, no mention is made of Indians wounded, although, doubtless, many really died from the effects of wounds received. Notably such was the case in the battle of the Little Big Horn, in Montana, in 1876, and it was only when the hostiles had finally surrendered, that interviews with the Indians resulted in their admitting a loss of about forty warriors killed. The boastful nature of the Indian, too, leads him to exalt his own deeds of prowess, but to conceal his losses, so that whilst he makes an exaggerated record of the number of enemies he has slain, keeping his score by notches cut upon his "coup stick," he is reluctant to admit the extent of his own punishment.

Again, in the casualties to the troops, there were repeated instances of officers and soldiers reported wounded, who died, later, from the effects of the injuries received; whilst the number who were actually disabled for life, or entirely incapacitated for further military service, from the results of exposure and hardships involved by campaigns in pitiless winter weather, in the heart of the Indian country, far from shelter and supplies, will doubtless exceed the killed and wounded upon the field of battle.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut. General P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., Commanding, from March 27, 1869, to the present date, August 1, 1882.

DEPARTMENTS.	DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.	FROM	TO	Military Posts and Stations, now occupied, (Aug. 1, 1332.)
DAKOTA.	Bvt. Major General A. H. Terry. Major General W. S. Hancock. Bvt. Major General A. H. Terry.	August 11, 1866, May 18, 1869, December 3, 1872,	May 18th, 1869. December 3, 1872. (Present date.)	Forts Assiniaboine, Custer, Ellis, Keogh, Maginnis, Missoula, Shaw, and Camp Poplar River, Montana Territory; Forts A. Lincoln, Bennett, Buford, Hale, Meade, Pembina, Randall, Sisseton, Stevenson, Sully, Totten, Yates, and Cantonment Bad Lands, Dakota Territory; and Fort Snelling, Minn.
PLATTE.	Bvt. Major General C. C. Augur. [Department discontinued and transferred to Dept. of the Missouri: Re-established Nov. 18, 1871. Bvt. Major General E. O. C. Ord. Bvt. Major General George Crook.	January 3, 1867, November 18, 1871, April 27, 1875,	November 1, 1871. April 27, 1875. (Present date.)	Forts Cameron, Douglas and Thornburgh, Utah Territory; Fort Hall, Idaho; Forts Niobrara, Omaha, Robinson, and Sidney, Nebraska; Forts Bridger, D. A. Russell, Fred Steele, Laramie, McKinney, Washakie, and Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory.
MISSOURI.	Major General John M. Schofield. Bvt. Major General John Pope.	March 20, 1869, May 3, 1870,	May 3, 1870. (Present date.)	Forts Bliss and Elliott, Texas; Forts Hays, Leavenworth, and Riley, Kansas; Forts Garland, Lewis, Lyon, Camp near and Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado; Forts Gibson, Reno, Sill and Supply, Indian Territory; Camp on Snake River, Wyoming Territory; Forts Bayard, Craig, Cummings, Marcy, Selden, Stanton, Union, and Wingate, New Mexico.
TEXAS.	Bvt. Major General J. J. Reynolds. Bvt. Major General C. C. Augur. Bvt. Major General E. O. C. Ord. Bvt. Major General D. S. Stanley. [Department withdrawn from the Division between December 18, 1880, and May 6, 1881.] Bvt. Major General C. C. Augur.	March 31, 1870, November 1, 1871, March 11, 1875, December 6, 1880, December 18, 1880,	November 1, 1871. March 11, 1875. December 6, 1880. December 18, 1880. (Present date.)	Forts Brown, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, McIntosh, Ringgold and Post of San Antonio, Texas. Sub-posts: Santa Maria, to Fort Brown; Camp Del Rio, Mayer's Spring and Mouth of Pecos River to Fort Clark; Camp Charlotte, Grierson's Springs, and Head of North Concho, to Fort Concho; Pena Colorado, Camp near Presidio del Norte, and Fort Quitman, to Fort Davis; Edinburg, to Fort Ringgold.
GULF.	Bvt. Major General W. H. Emory. Bvt. Major General C. C. Augur.	November 1, 1871, March 27, 1875,	March 27, 1875. May 1, 1877.	[Dept. transferred to Division of the Missouri, January 4, 1875, and transferred to Division of the Atlantic, May 1, 1877.]

The Military Division of the Missouri.

The Military Division of the Missouri was established January 30th, 1865, by General Orders No. 11, War Department, series of 1865. It then included the Departments of the Missouri and of the North West, with Headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. March 21st, 1865, by General Orders, 44, series of 1865, from the War Department, the Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territory were transferred to it from the Division of the West Mississippi. June 27th, 1865, by General Orders, 118, series of 1865, from the War Department, the Division of the Missouri was merged into the Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Departments of the Ohio, of the Missouri and of Arkansas; Headquarters at St. Louis. August 6th, 1866, the name of the Division was changed to "Military Division of the Missouri," comprising the Departments of the Arkansas, the Missouri, the Platte and a new Department to be created, Dakota.

The State of Arkansas was taken from the Division, March 11th, 1867, by General Orders, 10, series of 1867, from Headquarters of the Army, and on March 16th, 1869, by General Orders, 18, series of 1869, from Headquarters of the Army, the State of Illinois was added to the Division. The Department of Texas was added to the Division, November 1st, 1871, by General Orders, 66, series of 1871, from the War Department, and the Department of the Gulf was added, January 4th, 1875. June 22nd, 1875, the limits of the Department of the Platte, belonging to the Division, were extended to include Fort Hall, Idaho, by General Orders, 65, series of 1875, from the War Department.

At the present time, 1882, the Military Division of the Missouri consists of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri and Texas.

The Department of Dakota comprises the State of Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Montana.

The Department of the Platte includes the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, and a portion of Idaho.

The Department of the Missouri embraces the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, Indian Territory and Territory of New Mexico, with two posts in Northern Texas, Forts Elliott and Bliss.

The Department of Texas consists of the State of Texas.

The Division thus includes the territory extending from the British boundary on the north, to the Mexican frontier of the Rio Grande on the

south, and from Chicago on the east, to the western boundaries of New Mexico, Utah and Montana, on the west.

To garrison the military posts and to furnish troops for field operations, the present force in the Division comprises: eight regiments of cavalry, twenty regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery; aggregating 15,940 officers and men.

Indians and Indian Wars.

The principal Indian tribes living within the limits of the Division, are distributed as follows :

In the north, in the Department of Dakota, are to be found the Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, Crows, Chippewas, Poncas, Assinaboines, Flatheads, Piegans and Gros Ventres.

In the Department of the Platte, are the Bannocks, Shoshones, Utes, Arapahoes, Pawnees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, Omahas, Kickapoos, Miamis, Poncas and Otoes.

In the Department of the Missouri, are the Northern and Southern Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Navajoes, Pueblos and semi-civilized tribes in the Indian Territory (Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, etc.,) while in the Department of Texas are the Lipans, Seminoles and Tonkawas; that Department being also the resort of the roving and predatory bands from New Mexico and Old Mexico.

The taking of an Indian census is always a matter of extreme difficulty, owing to the objection of the Indian against being counted. With the best information attainable, however, the entire number of Indian tribes embraced within the limits of the Military Division of the Missouri, is ninety-nine; aggregating about one hundred and seventy-five thousand persons who are scattered over an area of more than one million square miles of frontier country.

Since the date at which this record of engagements begins, (March 2d, 1868,) those tribes in the Division which have been most actively engaged in hostilities with the whites, are the Sioux, Northern and Southern Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Utes and Apaches. In addition to the wars with these tribes, the Division has been invaded, at intervals, by hostiles from the outside, some of the more notable engagements having been with Indians belonging to the Military Departments of the Pacific Slope; such as the Nez Percés, the Bannocks and the Arizona Apaches; with periodical incursions from old Mexico, by bands who affiliated with our own Indians living near the Rio Grande frontier.

1868.

In the Department of the Missouri, in the spring of 1868, only a very few minor engagements with Indians were reported, previous to the general outbreak which occurred in the summer of that year; they were chiefly in the District of New Mexico and occurred as follows:

On March 11th, Apache Indians raided the settlements in the neighborhood of Tulerosa, New Mexico, killing and mutilating eleven men and two women, capturing one child, running off a large number of sheep, about 2,200, and other stock. These marauders were pursued by a detachment of Troop "H," 3d Cavalry, under command of 1st Lieut. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cavalry, but having the advantage of three days start, the Indians escaped into the Guadaloupe Mountains, abandoning some of the sheep which were recovered.

March 25th, the settlers upon Bluff Creek, Kansas, were attacked by Indians and driven from their houses, no details of this raid being officially reported.

April 17th, at Nesmith's Mills, New Mexico, a detachment of Troop "H," 3d Cavalry, commanded by Sergeant Glass, had a fight with Indians, the troops having one man wounded. Ten Indians were reported killed and twenty-five wounded.

June 6th, Captain D. Monahan, 3d Cavalry, in command of detachments of Troops "G," and "I," 3d Cavalry, started from Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in pursuit of a band of Navajoe Indians who had murdered four citizens, within twelve miles of that post. He followed their trail for a hundred miles, finally surprising them in a ravine, where he killed three Indians and wounded eleven, the balance escaping. The troops sustained no losses.

June 25th, near Fort Hays, Kansas, a detachment of troops attacked and pursued a band of hostile Indians, but no casualties occurred.

THE OUTBREAK OF 1868.

Early in August a body of about 225 Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux appeared among the advanced settlements on the Saline River, north of Fort Harker, Kansas. On August 10th, after being hospitably fed by the farmers, the Indians attacked them, robbed their houses and brutally outraged four females until insensible. Six houses were attacked, plundered and burned.

On the same day, August 10th, near the Cimmaron River, Kansas, two separate attacks were made by Indians upon the advance and rear guards of a column of troops commanded by Lieut. Colonel Alfred Sully, 3d Infantry. The attack upon the advance guard was repulsed by a charge, in which two Indians were killed, without casualty to the troops. In the attack upon the rear guard, who made a successful defence, one soldier was killed. Ten Indians were reported killed and twelve wounded.

August 12th, Indians attempted to stampede the stock by a dash into the camp of the column under General Sully, but were frustrated in their designs. Later they attacked his main body, in large force, but were repulsed after a severe fight, lasting several hours, in which two soldiers were killed and three wounded. Twelve Indians were reported killed and fifteen wounded.

August 12th, the Indians who had raided the settlements on the Saline, on August 10th, devastated those on the Solomon River, Kansas, where, though kindly received and fed by the people, they plundered and burned five houses, stole ten head of stock cattle, murdered fifteen persons, wounded two and outraged five women. Two of these unfortunate women were also shot and badly wounded. A small band crossed to the Republican River and killed two persons there, but the main body returned to the Saline, with two captive children, named Bell. Here they again attacked the settlers, with the evident intention of clearing out the entire valley; but, whilst a Mr. Schermerhorn was defending his house, Captain Benteen, with his troop of the 7th Cavalry, arrived by a swift march from Fort Zarah, went to the relief of the house and ran the Indians about ten miles. Two women who had been ravished and captured by the Indians were rescued. The same day Major Douglass, commanding at Fort Dodge, Kansas, reported that a band of Cheyennes had robbed the camp of R. M. Wright of two horses and some arms, and that 132 horses and mules had been run off from a Mexican train at Pawnee Fork above Cimmaron Crossing.

August 13th, General Sully's command, in Southern Kansas, was again attacked, one soldier was killed and four wounded. The troops routed the Indians, of whom ten were reported killed and twelve wounded.

August 14th, at Granny Creek, on the Republican, a house was plundered and burned, one person killed, one wounded and one woman outraged and captured. The same day near Fort Zarah, Kansas, Indians ran off twenty mules, which were recaptured by the troops. One man was wounded, one Indian reported killed and five wounded.

August 18th, Indians attacked a train on Pawnee Fork, Kansas, and kept it corralled for two days, but were unable to capture it. Cavalry from Fort Dodge arrived and dispersed the Indians who returned to the

attack the same night, but were again repulsed. Five men were wounded; the Indian loss, estimated, was five killed and ten wounded.

August 19th, a party of wood choppers on Twin Butte Creek, were attacked by about thirty Indians, three killed and nine cut off, as reported by Lieut. G. Lewis, 5th Infantry, on August 23d. All the animals (25) were driven off, and Mr. Jones, the contractor, chased, though making his escape by abandoning his horse and concealing himself amongst some trees in a ravine.

August 22d, Indians ran off twelve head of stock from the town of Sheridan, Kansas.

August 23d, the stage to Cheyenne Wells had to return, being chased by thirty Indians, four miles. The same day Captain Bankhead, 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, Kansas, reported the Denver stage coach attacked by Indians, between Pond Creek and Lake Station; also that Comstock's ranch was attacked on the night of August 20th; two men were killed and the others living there driven into Pond Creek, one man being mortally wounded and dying at Fort Wallace on the night of August 21st. In northern Texas, eight persons were killed and three hundred head of stock cattle captured. At Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, fifteen horses and mules and four head of cattle were also run off.

August 24th, in the vicinity of Bent's Fort, three stage coaches and one wagon train were attacked.

August 25th, Indians killed a herder, near Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, reported a band of two hundred Indians devastating southern Colorado.

August 27th, Captain Bankhead, 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, reported that a band of thirteen Indians killed a citizen, named Woodworth, between Fort Lyon and the town of Sheridan; another citizen, named Wm. McCarty, was killed on the 23d, near Lake Station, Colorado. Thirty Indians attacked the stage near Cheyenne Wells and would have captured it, but for the stout resistance of the escort. A body of about two hundred and fifty Indians also threatened the train of Captain Butler, 5th Infantry, causing him to return to Big Springs. Acting Governor Hall, of Colorado, again telegraphed that Arapahoes were killing settlers and destroying ranches in all directions. Lieut. F. H. Beecher, 3d Infantry, reported two experienced government scouts, named Comstock and Grover, attacked by Indians professing friendship. Both were shot in the back, Comstock instantly killed ; but, by lying on the ground and making a defence of Comstock's body, Grover kept off the Indians till night and made his escape.

August 28th, near Kiowa Station, Indians killed three men and drove off fifty head of stock. Mr. Stickney, the station keeper, whilst with one man, in a wagon, was attacked and wounded. The Sergeant at Lake

Station reported two employés driven in there and the station keeper and stock tender at Reed's Spring, driven off.

August 29th, Captain Penrose, 3d Infantry, commanding Fort Lyon, reported a train of thirteen wagons attacked by Indians, eighteen miles from the Arkansas River, the oxen killed, and the train destroyed; the men in charge, twenty-one in number, escaping in the night, to Fort Lyon.

August 31st, Lieut. Riley, 5th Infantry, reported Indians had run off two hundred horses and forty cattle, from the stage company's station at Kiowa Creek.

September 1st, near Lake Station, J. H. Jones, stage agent, reported a woman and a child killed and scalped, and thirty head of stock run off by Indians; at Reed's Springs, three persons were killed and three wounded; at Spanish Fort, Texas, four persons were murdered, eight scalped, fifteen horses and mules run off and three women outraged; one of these three women was outraged by thirteen Indians who afterwards killed and scalped her and then killed her four little children.

September 2d, on Little Coon Creek, Kansas, a wagon, guarded by four soldiers, commanded by Sergeant Dixon, Company "A," 3d Infantry, were attacked by about forty Indians. Three of the men were badly wounded; three Indians were killed and one wounded. One of the men bravely volunteered to go to Fort Dodge, for help, which eventually arrived, under command of Lieut. Wallace, 3d Infantry.

September 4th, Major Tilford, 7th Cavalry, commanding Fort Reynolds, Colorado, reported four persons killed, the day before, near Colorado City. A large body of Indians also attacked the station at Hugo Springs, but were repulsed by the guards.

September 5th, Indians drove off five head of stock from Hugo Springs and then went off and burned Willow Springs station.

September 6th and 7th, twenty-five persons were killed in Colorado, and on the 7th, Hon. Schuyler Colfax telegraphed: "Hostile Indians have been striking simultaneously at isolated settlements in Colorado, for a circuit of over two hundred miles."

September 8th, Captain Bankhead, 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, reported about twenty-five Indians had killed and scalped two citizens near Sheridan and also drove off seventy-six horses and mules, from Clark's train on Turkey Creek.

Lieut. Wallingford, 7th Cavalry, was sent to assist a wood train of thirty-five wagons and fifty men, attacked at Cimmaron crossing, who had been fighting four days. They had two men and two horses killed, seventy-five head of cattle run off and many mules wounded. Five miles further west, the remains of another train of ten wagons captured and burned, were found; fifteen men with this train were burned to death by the Indians.

September 9th, between Fort Wallace and Sheridan, Kansas, Indians burned a ranch and killed six persons. The same ranch was also burned two weeks before and had been rebuilt.

September 10th, Indians raided settlements on Purgatoire River. Troops from Fort Lyon, under Captain Penrose, 3d Infantry, pursued rapidly, overtook the Indians on Rule Creek, Colorado, and killed four, recovering twelve head of stolen stock. Two soldiers were killed and one wounded, and five horses died from exhaustion in the chase. The same day Captain Butler, 5th Infantry, Fort Wallace, reported the stage fired into by Indians, four miles east of Lake Station.

September 11th, eighty-one head of stock cattle, belonging to Clarke and Co., hay contractors, were run off from Lake Creek.

September 12th, General Nichols, traveling to Fort Reynolds, was attacked by Indians who were driven off by the guard. They then ran off eighty-five head of stock belonging to Thompson and McGee, near Bent's old fort, and made a raid on a house at Point of Rocks, running off four head of stock there.

Between September 11th and 15th, the column commanded by Lieut. Colonel Alfred Sully, 3d Infantry, consisting of Troops "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "I," and "K," 7th Cavalry, and Company "F," 3d Infantry, had a series of fights with Indians. Three soldiers were killed and five wounded. The total Indian loss was reported as twenty-two killed and twelve wounded.

September 15th, on Big Sandy Creek, Colorado, Troop "I," 10th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Graham, were attacked by about one hundred Indians, and seven soldiers were wounded. Eleven Indians were reported killed and fourteen wounded.

September 17th, Ellis Station, Kansas, was burned and one man killed. The settlements on Saline River, Kansas, were again raided by Indians, who were attacked, driven off and pursued by a detachment of 7th Cavalry, three soldiers being wounded; the Indian loss, estimated, was three killed and five wounded. Three miles from Fort Bascom, New Mexico, Indians also killed a herder and ran off thirty mules; troops from the post pursued the Indians for one hundred and twenty-five miles, but could not overtake them.

Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, with his company of fifty scouts, took the trail of a party of Indians who had committed depredations near Sheridan City, and followed it to the Arickaree Fork of the Republican River, where he was attacked, on the 17th of September, by about seven hundred Indians, and after a very gallant fight repulsed the savages, inflicting a loss on them of thirty-five killed and many wounded. In the engagement Lieutenant F. H. Beecher and Surgeon Moore were killed, Forsyth twice wounded, and four of his scouts killed and fifteen wounded, the commanded existing on horseflesh, only. for a period of eight days.

The gallantry displayed by this brave little command is worthy of the highest commendation, but it was only in keeping with the character of the two gallant officers in command of it, Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, and Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher. While the command was beleaguered, two scouts stole through the Indian lines and brought word to Fort Wallace of its perilous situation. Brevet Colonel H. C. Bankhead, Captain 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, with the most commendable energy started to its relief with one hundred men from that point, and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Carpenter's company of the 10th Cavalry, reaching Forsyth on the morning of the 25th of September. Upon receipt by telegraph and couriers, of the news of Forsyth's desperate situation, a column of troops under General Bradley, from the Department of the Platte, then in the field, in the vicinity of the Republican River, also pushed hard for the scene of his fight, to lend assistance, arriving almost simultaneously with the relief column of Colonel Bankhead, from Fort Wallace, Kansas.

September 19th, Captain Bankhead, 5th Infantry, Fort Wallace, reported a body of fifteen Indians had fired into the Mexican ranch, four miles east of Big Timber, Kansas.

September 29th, on Sharp's Creek, Indians attacked a house, capturing Mr. Bassett, his wife and child. They burned the house, killed Mr. Bassett, and after carrying off Mrs. Bassett, with her baby only two days old, finding her too weak to travel, they outraged her, stripped her naked and left her with her infant to perish on the prairie.

October 2d, General Hazen reported an attack on Fort Zarah by about one hundred Indians who were, however, driven off. They then attacked a provision train, killed a teamster and stole the mules from four teams, after which they attacked a ranch, eight miles distant, and drove off one hundred and sixty head of stock. General Sully also reported an attack by Indians on a train between Fort Larned and Fort Dodge; three citizens were killed, three wounded and over fifty mules run off.

October 4th, Major Douglass reported that Indians had wounded a Mexican at Lime-Kiln; also that they had attacked a train on the road, killed two men, wounded two, destroyed stores and ran off stock, whilst also, at Asher Creek settlement, Indians ran off seven head of horses and mules.

October 10th, eight horses and mules were run off from Fort Zarah, as reported by Lieut. Kaiser, 3d Infantry.

October 11th, Captain Penrose, 3d Infantry, reported three hundred Indians on the Purgatoire, on October 7th, and that they had killed a Mexican and run off thirty-eight head of stock.

October 12th, Lieutenant Belger, 3d Infantry, reported a party of

Indians near Ellsworth, Kansas, where they killed one man and several were missing.

October 13th, a house at Brown's Creek was attacked.

October 14th, Indians attacked camp of 5th Cavalry on Prairie Dog Creek, Kansas. Of Troop "L," 5th Cavalry, one man was killed and one wounded. The Indians also ran off twenty-six cavalry horses. On the same day Captain Penrose, 3d Infantry, reported that Indians had attacked a train on Sand Creek, Colorado. Led by "Satanta," chief of the Kiowas, they ran off the cattle and captured a Mrs. Blinn and her child. These prisoners were afterwards cruelly murdered by the Indians, in General Custer's attack on "Black Kettle's" camp, November 27th.

October 15th, on Fisher and Yocucy Creeks, a house was attacked, four persons killed, one wounded, and one woman captured.

October 18th, on Beaver Creek, Kansas, Troops "H," "I," and "M," 10th Cavalry, Captain L. H. Carpenter, commanding, had a fight with a large body of Indians, in which three soldiers were wounded and ten Indians killed.

October 23d, at Fort Zarah two persons were killed by Indians who sustained a loss of two killed.

October 25th and 26th, a column consisting of Troops "A," "B," "F," "H," "I," "L," and "M," 5th Cavalry, and a company of scouts, under Major E. A. Carr, 5th Cavalry, had a fight with a large body of Indians on Beaver Creek, Kansas. One soldier was wounded; the Indians had thirty killed, a number wounded, and lost, also, about one hundred and thirty ponies, mostly killed, besides a large amount of camp equipage.

October 26th, near Central City, New Mexico, three citizens were killed by Indians.

October 30th, in an attack on Grinnell Station, Kansas, one Indian was wounded.

November 7th, on Coon Creek, Kansas, the stage was attacked and a horse captured by Indians.

November 15th, a squadron of the 7th Cavalry struck a party of Indians one hundred and forty miles from Fort Harker and pursued them for ten miles; Indian loss, estimated, was five wounded.

November 17th, Indians attacked a train seven miles from Fort Harker and ran off about one hundred and fifty mules.

November 18th, Indians killed two government scouts, seven miles from Fort Hays, Kansas, and captured their horses.

November 19th, on Little Coon Creek, Kansas, one person was murdered and five Indians killed. The same day near Fort Dodge, one white person and two Indians were killed. In the same vicinity a detachment of Troop "A," 10th Cavalry, under Sergeant Wilson, had a fight in which two Indians were killed. Indians also attempted to stampede the beef contractor's herd, half a mile from Fort Dodge, Kansas;

Lieutenant Q. Campbell, 5th Infantry, with companies "A," and "H," 3d Infantry, and a detachment of 5th Infantry, pursued the Indians for seven miles, killing four and wounding six of them. The troops had three men wounded.

November 20th, on Mulberry Creek, south of Fort Dodge, two government scouts named Marshall and Davis, were killed by Indians.

November 25th, in the Indian Territory, twenty horses and mules were stolen and two Indians killed.

In addition to the foregoing murders and outrages, the following were reported by Acting Indian Agent, S. T. Walkley, and P. McCusker, U. S. Interpreter; all occurring in northern Texas. January, 1868, twenty-five persons were killed, nine scalped and fourteen children captured; the latter were afterwards frozen to death whilst in captivity. In February, seven were killed, fifty horses and mules stolen and five children captured; two of the latter were surrendered to Colonel Leavenworth, and the remaining three taken to Kansas. In May, three houses were attacked, plundered and burned. In June, one person was killed and three children belonging to Mr. McElroy, captured; while in July, on the Brazos River, Texas, four persons were killed. In nearly all these instances, the most savage and horrible barbarities were perpetrated upon the unfortunate victims of the Indians.

So boldly had this system of murder and robbery been carried on, that, since June, 1862, not less than eight hundred persons had been murdered, the Indians escaping from the troops, by traveling at night, when their trail could not be followed, thus gaining enough time and distance to render pursuit, in most cases, fruitless. This wholesale marauding would be maintained during the seasons when the Indian ponies could subsist upon the grass, and then, in the winter, the savages would hide away, with their villages, in remote and isolated places, to live upon their plunder, glory in the scalps taken and in the horrible debasement of the unfortunate women whom they held as prisoners. The experience of many years of this character of depredations, with perfect immunity to themselves and families, had made the Indians very bold. To disabuse their minds of the idea that they were secure from punishment, and to strike them at a period when they were helpless to move their stock and villages, a winter campaign was projected against the large bands hiding away in the Indian Territory.

General Getty, commanding the District of New Mexico, was directed to send out a column from Fort Bascom, New Mexico; this was commanded by Brevet Lieut. Colonel A. W. Evans, 3d Cavalry. Another was started out from Fort Lyon, Colorado, under General E. A. Carr;

whilst a third, and the largest, consisting of eleven troops of the 7th Cavalry, under General Custer, and twelve companies of Kansas volunteer cavalry, together with several companies of the 3d and 5th Infantry, was organized, at Fort Dodge, Kansas, under command of General Sully. The last named expedition established "Camp Supply" in the Indian Territory, whither the Department Commander, General Sheridan, proceeded in person to supervise operations during this experimental campaign.

General Sheridan personally accompanied the main column from Camp Supply to Fort Cobb, directing all of its operations as well as those of the columns from Fort Lyon, under General Carr, and from Fort Bascom, under Colonel Evans, until the final surrender of the Indians and the close of the winter's campaign.

The objects of the winter's operations were to strike the Indians a hard blow and force them on to the reservations set apart for them; or, if this could not be accomplished, to show to the Indian that the winter season would not give him rest; that he with his villages and stock, could be destroyed; that he would have no security, winter or summer, except in obeying the laws of peace and humanity.

The plan of operations to accomplish these purposes, was to allow the small column from Fort Bascom, consisting of six troops of cavalry, two companies of infantry, and four mountain howitzers, aggregating five hundred and sixty-three men, operate along the main Canadian, establishing a depot at Monument Creek, and remaining out as long as it could be supplied, at least until sometime in January; the column of General Carr, seven troops of the Fifth Cavalry, to unite with a force under Captain Penrose, then out, composed of one troop of the 7th and four of the 10th Cavalry, establish a depot on the headwaters of the North Canadian, and operate south towards the Antelope Hills and headwaters of Red River. These columns were really beaters in and were not expected to accomplish much. The main column from "Camp Supply" was expected to strike the Indians, either on the headwaters of the Washita, or still further south on the branches of Red River.

November 26th, General Custer struck the trail of a war party, composed of "Black Kettle's" band of Cheyennes, with other Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They had been north, had killed the mail carriers between Dodge and Larned, also an old hunter at Dodge, and two expressmen sent back, by General Sheridan with letters. As soon as Custer struck the trail he corraled his wagons, left a small escort with them and followed the Indian trail, which was very fresh and well marked in the deep snow, until it led into Black Kettle's village on the Washita. The next morning, before daylight, the Osage Indian trailers discovered the village of the Indians, and notified Custer, who at once made the most admirable dispositions for its attack and capture. At dawn a charge was made, the

village captured and burned, eight hundred horses or ponies shot, in accordance with positive orders, one hundred and three warriors killed, and fifty-three squaws and children captured.

Whilst this work was going on, all the Indians for a distance of fifteen miles, down the Washita, collected and attacked Custer; these Indians were Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches; they were driven down the stream for a distance of four or five miles, when, as night was approaching, Custer withdrew and returned to a small train of provisions which he had directed to follow up his movements. Our loss, in the attack at the village, was Captain Louis M. Hamilton and three men killed, with three officers and eleven men wounded. Unfortunately, Major Elliott, of the 7th Cavalry, a very gallant and promising young officer, seeing some of the young boys escape, followed, with the Sergeant Major and fifteen men to capture and bring them in; after securing them and while on their way back to the regiment, Elliott's party were surrounded and killed. It occurred in this way: Elliott followed the boys, shortly after the attack on the village, taking a course due south, and nearly at right angles to the Washita River. After traveling south a mile and a half from the village, a very small branch of the Washita was crossed and an open prairie reached; on this prairie the boys were captured and were being brought back, when the party was attacked by Indians from below, numbering from one thousand to fifteen hundred. Elliott fought his way back towards the small creek before named, until within rifle range of the creek, when he was stopped by Indians who had taken position in the bed of the creek and picked off his men who formed a little circle, around which their dead and horribly mutilated bodies were found. No one of those back with the regiment knew of Elliott's party having followed the Indian boys; no one heard the report of their guns and no one knew of their exact fate until they were discovered afterwards, savagely mutilated almost beyond recognition.

General Custer, after destroying the village and driving the Indians some four or five miles down the Washita, returned, as before mentioned, to the train of supplies which he had directed to follow him and next day started back to Camp Supply with his prisoners, where he arrived on the 1st of December.

The blow that Custer had struck was a hard one, and fell on the guiltiest of all the bands, that of Black Kettle. It was this band, with others, that, without provocation, had massacred the settlers on the Saline and Solomon, and perpetrated cruelties too fiendish for recital.

In his camp were found numerous articles recognized as the property of the unfortunate victims of the butcheries before described; also a blank book with Indian illustrations of the various deviltries they had perpetrated. They had spared neither age nor sex; in all instances ravishing the women, sometimes forty or fifty times, and whilst insensible

from brutality and exhaustion, forced sticks up their persons. On one occasion a savage drew a sabre and used it in the same barbarous manner upon the person of the wretched woman who had fallen into his hands.

With the capture and destruction of Black Kettle's village, the work of the expedition was not complete. Although the weather was bitter cold, the thermometer 18° below zero, with blinding snow storms raging, the column pressed on, digging and bridging ravines for the passage of the train. This was continued until the evening of December 16th, when the vicinity of the Indians was again reached. They were mostly Kiowas and did not dream that soldiers could operate against them in such awful weather. Completely taken by surprise, they agreed that all the warriors should join the column and march with it to Fort Cobb, while their villages moved to the same point. This was only a decoy, however, to save themselves from attack; for all slipped off, excepting the head chiefs Satanta and Lone Wolf, whom Custer had been ordered to arrest. When the column reached Fort Cobb, it was found that the villages, instead of moving there, were already nearly a hundred miles distant, hurrying in the opposite direction. Orders were immediately issued for the execution of the chiefs Satanta and Lone Wolf, unless the villages should deliver themselves up at Fort Cobb, in two days. All came back eventually, under this pressure, and the lives of their chiefs were saved. At Fort Cobb were found most of the Comanches and Apaches, who had hastened in to the reservation, there, after the fight with Custer, on the Washita, November 27th.

While these operations were going on, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Evans moved from Fort Bascom up the main Canadian, to Monument Creek, there established his depot, and with the most commendable energy, struck off south, on to the headwaters of Red River, discovered a trail of hostile Comanches who had refused to come in, followed it up with perseverance, and on the 25th of December, attacked the party, killed, as nearly as could be ascertained, twenty-five, wounded a large number, captured and burned their village, destroyed a large amount of property and then moved to a point about twelve miles west of Fort Cobb.

Meanwhile, General Carr was scouting along the main Canadian, west of the Antelope Hills, and the country was becoming so unhealthy for Indians, that the Arapahoes and the remainder of the Cheyennes concluded to surrender and go upon the reservation selected for them. The operations of the troops had forced these Indians over into the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, where there was no game, and the limited amount of supplies which they had been able to put up for the winter, had been mostly lost in the engagement on the Washita and in their subsequent flight.

The surrender was made by "Little Robe," with other representative chiefs, for the Cheyennes, by "Little Raven" and "Yellow Bear," for the Arapahoes, by "Lone Wolf and "Satanta," for the Kiowas, and by "Esse-Ha-Habit," for the Comanches ; they agreed to deliver up their people at Fort Cobb, as speedily as possible, claiming that it would take some time to get in, on account of the exhausted condition of their stock.

The Arapahoes were faithful to their agreement and delivered themselves up under their head chief, "Little Raven." The Cheyennes broke their promise and did not come in, so General Custer was ordered against them, and came upon them on the headwaters of Red River, apparently moving north; it is possible they were on their way to Camp Supply, as they had been informed that, if they did not get into the Fort Cobb reservation within a certain time, they would not be received there, but would be received at Camp Supply.

Custer found them in a very forlorn condition, and could have destroyed most of the tribe, certainly their villages, but contented himself with taking their renewed promise to come into Camp Supply, and obtained from them two white women whom they held as captives. The most of the tribe fulfilled this latter promise so far as coming into the vicinity of Camp Supply and communicating with the commanding officer; but "Tall Bulls" band again violated the promise made and went north to the Republican, where they joined a party of Sioux, who, on the 13th of May, 1869, were attacked by General Carr and defeated with heavy loss; whereupon, the whole tribe moved into Camp Supply.

Whilst the Arapahoes and Cheyennes were negotiating for surrender, the Quehada, or Staked Plains Comanches, sent a delegation to Fort Bascom, offering to surrender themselves, expecting, perhaps, to obtain better terms there than had been offered them already; but General Getty arrested the delegation which was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and finally returned to their people, upon condition that they would all deliver themselves up on the reservation at Medicine Bluff or at Fort Sill. This they complied with and so were fulfilled all the objects had in view at the commencement of the winter's campaign, viz.; punishment inflicted, property destroyed, the Indians convinced that winter would no longer bring them security, and most of the tribes south of the Platte forced upon the reservations set apart for them by the government.

In all, from March 2d, 1868, to February 9th, 1869, there were officially reported in the Department of the Missouri, three hundred and fifty-three officers, soldiers and citizens, killed, wounded, or captured by Indians. Of the Indians there were reported, officially, three hundred and nineteen killed, two hundred and eighty-nine wounded and fifty-three captured. The numbers of the Indians who surrendered at the various points mentioned, were not officially ascertained, with accuracy, but they amounted to about twelve thousand.

1869.

Whilst the majority of the Indians who had been devastating the lines of the Arkansas, the Smoky Hill and the southern tributaries of the Republican, were now upon reservations, depredating continued in various localities, and engagements with Indians were constantly reported.

January 28th, among the settlements on the Solomon River, a scouting party of the 7th Cavalry had two men wounded, six Indians being reported killed and ten wounded.

January 29th, on Mulberry Creek, Kansas, a detachment of Cavalry under Captain Edward Byrne, 10th Cavalry, had a fight in which two men were wounded and six Indians killed.

February 7th, troops from Fort Selden, New Mexico, pursued Indians who had stolen stock three miles from that post, but the marauders escaped into the mountains before they could be overtaken.

March 9th, near Fort Harker, Kansas, Indians with stolen stock were overtaken by troops, five Indians captured and all the stock recovered.

March 17th, near Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Apaches committed some murders and depredations. Troops pursued them hotly to their village which, with its contents, was burned and five Indians wounded; no casualties to the troops.

April 7th, on the Musselshell River, Montana, detachments of Companies "D," "F," and "G," 13th Infantry, commanded by Captain E. W. Clift, 13th Infantry, had a fight in which nine Indians were killed; one soldier was killed and two wounded.

April 16th, near Fort Wallace, Kansas, Indians attacked and chased an officer and his escort into the post, but without casualties on either side.

April 20th, in the Department of the Missouri, troops pursued marauding Indians,—locality not stated,—wounded three Indians, burned their camp and recovered fifty head of stolen stock.

April 22d, in Sangre Cañon, New Mexico, a cavalry scouting party overtook a band of hostile Indians, wounding five of them, and recovering nineteen horses and a stolen cheque for $500.

May 2d, near San Augustine, New Mexico, Indians ambushed a train guarded by soldiers and made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to capture it. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded; five Indians were killed and ten reported wounded.

May 10th, at Fort Hays, Kansas, Indian prisoners made a murderous assault with knives upon their guards, mortally wounding the Sergeant in charge, but were overpowered.

Extensive field operations against the southern Indians having been relieved by the surrender of large numbers and the escape northward of bands who went in that direction to join their allies in the neighborhood of the Platte, the column of seven troops of the 5th Cavalry which, under General Carr, had scouted southward from Fort Lyon, the previous winter, marching upwards of twelve hundred miles, was directed to proceed across the country from the Arkansas to the Platte, carefully patroling the valleys of the intermediate streams for any bands of hostiles lurking there. The command left the vicinity of Fort Wallace, Kansas, May 10th, and on the 13th found indications of Indians upon Beaver Creek. A party of ten men, under Lieutenant Ward, were sent to reconnoitre and about eight miles from "Elephant Rock," saw the smoke of a large village. Lieutenant Ward's reconnoissance was discovered by a hunting party of Indians and his detachment narrowly escaped capture, being obliged to charge through the Indians in regaining the main column. The latter in full force galloped off to the attack of the village which had taken flight, upon their discovering the troops, the warriors remaining back to fight and cover the retreat of their families. The column made a brilliant charge in which three soldiers were killed and four wounded; of the Indians, twenty-five were reported killed and fifty wounded. Night came on and the following morning, after destroying the Indian camp with much of its property, the pursuit was taken up, the wagon train dropped with an escort, and the column, with five days rations on their horses, pushed ahead upon the trail. This was followed energetically and on May 16th, on Spring Creek, Nebraska, the advance guard under Lieutenant Volkmar, 5th Cavalry, overtook the Indians, about four hundred warriors strong, who turned upon the party and nearly captured it, after a determined resistance in which three soldiers were wounded and many of the horses, the detachment defending themselves stoutly behind the bodies of their horses against repeated charges. The main column arrived in time to rescue the advance guard, the Indians taking flight before they could be struck in force. A hot chase for some fifteen miles ensued across the Republican again southward, the Indians at dark breaking up into small parties which descended anew upon the Kansas settlements. The column proceeded to the Platte River, whence, after refitting at Fort McPherson, it returned to search for the Indians who proved to be the "Dog Soldier" Cheyennes.

May 18th, Indians ran off stock near Fort Bayard, New Mexico, were pursued by troops and their village destroyed.

May 25th, the settlements in Jewell County, Kansas, were raided, six citizens killed and three women outraged.

May 26th, near the town of Sheridan, Kansas, Indians attacked a wagon train, wounded two teamsters and ran off three hundred mules.

May 29th, Indians attacked Fossil Station, Kansas, killed two persons, wounded four, and at night threw a train from the track of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

May 30th, on Salt Creek, Kansas, Indians killed a settler, attacked three couriers of the 7th Cavalry and chased them for ten miles. They also attacked three government teamsters, near Fort Hays, Kansas, and drove them into the post.

May 31st, a government train was attacked on Rose Creek, Kansas; two soldiers and five Indians were reported wounded.

June 1st, on Solomon River, Kansas, the camp of a detachment of the 7th Cavalry was attacked, one soldier and one Indian were reported wounded, and three Indian ponies were captured by the troops. On the same day, the settlements on the Solomon River were raided, thirteen men killed, houses burned and about one hundred and fifty head of stock run off. A detachment of cavalry followed the trail in pursuit, but without success.

June 4th, Indians pulled up the track of the railroad at Grinnell Station, Kansas, but were repulsed by the military guard there.

June 10th, on the Solomon River, Kansas, Indians attempted to stampede the stock at the camp of a scouting party, but were fired upon by the sentinels and escaped. On the same day the settlements on Asher Creek, Kansas, were raided and fifteen head of stock run off. The Indians were pursued ten miles by a party of cavalry, were attacked and the stolen stock recovered.

June 11th, on the Solomon River, Indians attacked the flankers of an artillery command under Captain Graham, 1st Artillery, but were routed and pursued.

June 12th, on the Solomon, some cavalry struck and pursued the trail of a band which had been depredating upon that stream, but did not succeed in overtaking the Indians. At Edinburg, Kansas, Indians ran off twenty head of cattle, were pursued and the stock recovered. The settlements on the Solomon were again raided, about ten persons killed and some two hundred and fifty head of stock run off.

June 19th, near Sheridan, Kansas, a surveying party, escorted by a detachment of the 7th Cavalry were attacked; the escort had two men wounded, but repulsed the Indians with a loss of four killed and twelve wounded. The same day Indians attacked a government train near Fort Wallace, Kansas, and drove it into the post; troops from the garrison pursued the Indians, capturing one pony; no casualties.

June 20th, at Scandinavia, Kansas, the settlement was raided by Indians; they were pursued by a detachment of cavalry and one Indian killed.

June 26th, Indians dashed into the town of Sheridan, Kansas, killed one man and pursued another who, however, escaped.

These depredations were doubtless mostly committed by the large band which had been fought by General Carr's command, on the Beaver and other streams, in May. This column of seven troops 5th Cavalry, having refitted at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, returned, with three mounted companies of Pawnees, to the vicinity of the Beaver and Solomon, found several trails of the Indians and followed them until they united upon the Republican River, not far from the scene of Forsyth's severe fight the preceding September.

July 5th, three troops of the 5th Cavalry, and one company of Pawnee scouts, from this column, under the command of Major W. B. Royall, 5th Cavalry, struck a war party, not far north of the Republican, killed three, wounded several and the balance escaped; the troops returned to the camp of the main column on the Republican.

July 8th, a detachment of four men, Troop "M," 5th Cavalry, in coming back to the camp of General Carr's command, were attacked by Indians; Corporal Kyle, in charge of this party, made a very gallant defense, wounding two of the Indians and succeeding in reaching the camp. A dash was made into the camp, about midnight, by Indians attempting to stampede the herd; one of the Pawnee sentinels was wounded but the Indians were driven off without other loss to the command. The next day the trail of the Indians was pursued rapidly, the wagons dropped with an escort, and on

July 11th, the main village was completely surprised on "Summit Springs," a small tributary of the South Platte, in Colorado. Seven troops of the 5th Cavalry and three companies of mounted Pawnee scouts charged the village which, with its contents, was captured and burned. Fifty-two Indians were killed, an unknown number wounded, and seventeen captured, among the killed being "Tall Bull," the chief of the band. Two hundred and seventy-four horses, one hundred and forty-four mules, quantities of arms and ammunition and about $1,500 in U. S. money, were among the more important items of the extensive captures. So perfect was the surprise and so swift the charge, over a distance of several miles, that the Indians could do little but spring upon their ponies and fly, and the casualties to the troops were only one soldier wounded, one horse shot and twelve horses killed by the hot and exhausting charge. In the Indian camp were two unfortunate white women captives from the Kansas settlements, a Mrs. Alderdice and a Mrs. Wiechell. The former had a baby whom the Indians had strangled. After enduring the saddest miseries, whilst prisoners, at the very moment of rescue by the troops, both women were shot by the Indians. Mrs. Alderdice was found dead, with her skull crushed in; Mrs. Wiechell was shot in the breast, but the bullet was extracted from her back by the surgeon,

Dr. Tesson. Mrs. Alderdice was laid in a grave dug where she perished, the troops assembled and the burial service read over her by an officer. With such care as the troops could afford Mrs. Wiechell whilst on the march, she was carried to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, where she eventually recovered, the soldiers turning over the captured money to this unhappy woman who had seen her husband murdered and mutilated, her home and friends destroyed and had herself, according to her own pitiful and broken story, been the victim of miseries almost too awful for description.

July 10th to July 17th, in New Mexico, upon the stage route the coaches were attacked three times in one week, the Indians capturing all the mails, robbing the passengers and killing ten persons in all.

July 25th, troops struck the trail of hostile Indians near Fort Stanton, New Mexico, pursued the savages to their village, totally destroyed it, and recaptured three stolen mules, the Indians escaping amongst the cañons; no casualties.

July 27th, troops pursued a band of Indians who had committed depredations in New Mexico, overtaking and charging the savages, wounding three of them, capturing three Indian ponies and recovering some stolen stock.

August 2d, the column of the 5th Cavalry with three companies of Pawnee scouts, which had struck Tall Bull's camp at "Summit Springs," July 11th, having refitted at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, started out again under command of Colonel Royall, 5th Cavalry, to hunt for the Indians who had escaped from that fight. Just as the column was about camping, after its first day's march south of Fort Sedgwick, the Indians were struck, but escaped as night fell. The pursuit was taken up, next morning, and the trail hotly followed for two hundred and twenty-five miles, to north of the Niobrara River, Dakota, where the chase had to be abandoned, the country being almost impassable, even without the train, and the horses of the cavalry being completely worn out. The Indians abandoned large quantities of camp equipage, which were destroyed, two mules and forty horses and ponies being captured by the command.

August 3d, at Fort Stevenson, Dakota, Indians attempted to stampede the herd, but were defeated and pursued by the garrison, the Indians losing one horse; no casualties to the troops.

August 9th, Indians destroyed one hundred and fifty yards of the telegraph line at Grinnell Station, Kansas, but were frightened off by the military guard at the station.

August 15th, near San Augustine Pass, New Mexico, Troops "F," and "H," 3d Cavalry, under Captain F. Stanwood, 3d Cavalry, had a fight of which no details are given.

August 19th, Colonel De Trobriand, 13th Infantry, commanding Fort Shaw, Montana, reported an attack by Piegan Indians upon a govern-

ment train from Camp Cooke; also the murder of a citizen named Clarke and the wounding of his son, near Helena, Montana. The teamsters with the train in the fight which took place on Eagle Creek, killed four and wounded two Indians, losing one man killed and twenty oxen. Subsequently hostilities were carried on at different points in the vicinity, cattle carried off and white men murdered, the hostiles appearing to be Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans.

August 21st, Indians attacked Coyote Station, Kansas, but were repulsed by the military guard there; no casualties.

September 5th, troops from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, pursued and routed a band of hostile Indians of whom it was estimated three were killed and seven wounded. The troops had two men wounded.

September 12th, near Laramie Peak, Wyoming, an escort to a train had a fight in which one soldier was killed and one wounded.

September 14th, near Little Wind River, Wyoming, Mr. James Camp and Private John Holt, Company "K," 7th Infantry, were killed near the Snake Reservation. On Popoagie River, Wyoming, a detachment of Troop "D," 2d Cavalry, under Lieutenant Stambaugh, had a fight in which two soldiers were killed. Two Indians were killed, ten wounded and one Indian pony captured.

September 15th, near Whiskey Gap, Wyoming, a detachment of Company "B," 4th Infantry, under Lieutenant J. H. Spencer, had a fight with about three hundred Indians, one soldier being captured and doubtless killed.

September 17th, on Twin Creek, Wyoming, the United States mail escort had a fight with Indians. Near Fort Stanton, New Mexico, Indians ran off stock, were pursued, their village destroyed and three Indians wounded; no casualties to troops.

At Point of Rocks, Wyoming, a stage was attacked and the driver killed. On Twin Creek, another escort party to the United States mail were attacked and driven into the mountains.

September 20th, troops from Fort Bascom, New Mexico, pursued a band of Indians to the mountains, where they escaped with loss of much of their plunder.

September 23d, troops from Fort Cummings, New Mexico, pursued marauding Indians, and after a long chase, recaptured thirty stolen horses.

September 24th, Indians raided Mexican ranches near Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Troops followed the Indians to their village in the mountains, destroyed it with its contents and wounded three Indians; no casualties to the troops.

September 26th, troops pursued a band of marauding Indians to their village in the San Francisco mountains, New Mexico, burned it, wounded two Indians and recovered some stolen sheep; no casualties to troops. The

same day, on Prairie Dog Creek, Kansas, a column consisting of Troops "B," "C," "F," "L," and "M," 5th Cavalry, Troops "B," "C," and "M," 2d Cavalry and two companies of Pawnee scouts, all under command of General Duncan, was about encamping after a long day's march, when the advance guard of twenty cavalrymen, commanded by Lieutenant Volkmar, 5th Cavalry, struck a band of Indians which attempted to cut off Major North and the chief scout and guide, William Cody. The detachment charged the Indians and pursued them to their village which was hastily abandoned. Some of the Pawnee scouts joined in the chase, but night came on and the Indians escaped. One Indian was killed, one captured, and seven animals killed and captured, together with the entire village, consisting of fifty-six lodges which, with their contents, were destroyed on the following day. A portion of the column pursued for several days, but the Indians made no camp for ninety miles and the chase was abandoned. From an Indian prisoner it was ascertained that the band were all Sioux, under "Pawnee Killer" and "Whistler," both of whom had escaped from the Summit Springs fight on July 11th. Some surveyor's instruments were also found in the Indian camp and identified as belonging to Mr. Nelson Buck's surveying party, consisting of about twelve persons, all of whom had been recently murdered and their camp destroyed, not far from the scene of the fight of September 26th. The band had come from the north about three months before and had attacked another surveying party about twenty miles south of the Platte, on August 27th. In their flight from the village, the prisoner stated that the band, numbering a hundred warriors, besides women and children, had abandoned everything but their arms and animals, and had agreed not to stop until they reached the Sioux reservation north of the Platte.

September 29th, Indians committed murders and depredations near Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Troops from the post pursued the Indians for a week, destroyed their village and contents, killed three and wounded three Indians and captured three horses. One soldier was wounded in the fight.

October 15th, troops pursued a band of Indians to the Mogollon Mountains, New Mexico, and recaptured thirty stolen horses.

October 23d, troops pursued a band of Indians to the Miembres Mountains, New Mexico, where they overtook and defeated them, killing three, wounding three, and capturing three ponies and some supplies; one soldier was wounded.

November 2d, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, troops recovered a white captive from a band of Indians.

November 18th, Lieutenant H. B. Cushing, 3d Cavalry, with a detachment of Troop "F," after a pursuit of two hundred miles, had a fight with Indians in the Guadaloupe Mountains, New Mexico, in which two soldiers

were wounded, the troops killing and wounding a number of Indians and recovering most of about one hundred and fifty head of stolen stock.

December 2d, near Horse-Shoe Creek, Wyoming, about one hundred and fifty Indians attacked the mail escort of ten men, under Sergeant Bahr, Company "E," 4th Infantry, proceeding from Fort Fetterman to Fort Laramie. One soldier was killed and several Indians reported killed and wounded. The same day and vicinity, the mail escort of ten men, en route from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman, was attacked and two men wounded.

December 15th, Indians attacked Bunker Hill Station, Kansas, but were repulsed by the military guard.

December 26th, in the Guadaloupe Mountains, New Mexico, a detachment of Troop "F," 3d Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Cushing, had a fight in which Lieutenant Franklin Yeaton, 3d Cavalry, received severe wounds from the effects of which he afterwards died. The same detachment had another fight,

December 30th, on Delaware Creek, New Mexico, no details of which are given.

1870.

On the 27th of September, 1869, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, officially reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs renewed depredations by Indians, supposed to be Blackfeet, near Helena, Montana. A citizen named James Quail, having lost a quantity of horses and mules, went to hunt for them. His body was found pierced with arrows and horribly mutilated. Nine Indians were seen, a few days before, driving off stock from that direction, and within the preceding two months over four hundred horses and mules had been stolen. These papers were all referred by the War Department to the Division Commander for action, and it was resolved, as soon as winter should set in and the Indians be unable to move, to send a force from Fort Ellis or Fort Shaw and strike them a hard blow. The project for punishing this band, numbering about fifteen hundred, (men, women and children,) having been approved by the War Department, on January 19th a column, consisting of Troops "F," "G," "H," and "L," 2d Cavalry and a detachment of about fifty-five mounted infantry, under Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry, left Fort Shaw, Montana, to strike the Piegan camp of "Mountain Chief," on the Marias River, Montana.

January 23d, after a secret night march, the column completely surprised the camps of "Bear Chief" and "Big Horn," killing one hundred and seventy-three Indians, wounding twenty, capturing one hundred and forty women and children and over three hundred horses. Leaving a detachment in the camp to destroy the property, the column pushed down the river after the camp of "Mountain Chief," but his lodges were found deserted and were burned by the troops. The Indians scattered in every direction, but the weather was too severe to pursue them, so the column marched for the North West Fur Company's Station, arriving there on January 25th. Colonel Baker sent for the chiefs of the Bloods, had a consultation with them and obliged them to give up all the stolen stock in their possession. The column reached Fort Ellis again, February 6th, having made a march of about six hundred miles, in the coldest weather known for years, in the always severe climate of that region. In the attack on the Indian villages, the only loss to the troops was one man killed.

March 21st, at Eagle Tail Station, Kansas, Indians attacked a railroad-working party but were driven off by the military guards; no casualties.

April 6th, on Bluff Creek, Kansas, a government train and escort were attacked by Indians who were driven off with a loss of three wounded, but one hundred and thirty mules were stampeded.

April 23d, a railroad-working party in Kansas were attacked by Indians who were repulsed by the military guards; no casualties.

May 4th, near Miner's Delight, Wyoming, Troop "D," 2d Cavalry, Captain D. S. Gordon commanding, had a severe fight with a band of Indians, in which seven Indians were killed and one wounded. First Lieutenant Charles B. Stambaugh, 2d Cavalry, and one enlisted man were killed.

May 16th, Indians made a concerted attack along the Kansas Pacific Railroad for a distance of thirty miles, killing ten persons and running off about three hundred animals. A troop of cavalry pursued the Indians to the Republican River, Nebraska, but without success.

May 17th, Sergeant Leonard and four men of Troop "C," 2d Cavalry, were attacked by about fifty Indians, on Spring Creek, Nebraska. The party succeeded in driving off the Indians who lost one killed and seven wounded.

May 18th, Indians attacked Lake Station, Colorado, and were pursued by a party of cavalry, but without success.

May 21st, Hugo Station, Colorado, was attacked by Indians who were, however, repulsed.

May 28th, near Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Indians attacked a train, stampeded all the mules, and killed one man. The same day they ran off a quantity of stock near that post and killed another man.

May 31st, Carlysle Station, Kansas, was attacked by Indians; they were repulsed by the military guard who had two men wounded. The Indian loss, estimated, was three wounded. The same day, on Beaver Creek, Kansas, a detachment of Company "B," 3d Infantry, under Sergeant Murray, had a fight in which one man was killed and one wounded.

June 1st, Indians raided the settlements on Solomon River, Kansas. They were pursued by a troop of the 7th Cavalry and four Indians wounded.

June 3d, the mail station at Bear Creek, Kansas, was attacked by Indians who were repulsed by the military guard, after a severe fight in which two soldiers were killed and one wounded. Five Indians were killed and ten wounded. At other places in the Department of the Missouri, the same day, a Mexican was killed and scalped, a train was attacked, a teamster killed and forty mules stampeded, and Captain Armes, 10th Cavalry, being separated from his escort, was attacked and chased, but escaped.

June 6th, near Fort Selden, New Mexico, the Chief Engineer Officer, District of New Mexico, whilst surveying near that post, was attacked and two mules captured. Troops from the post pursued the Indians

who, however, escaped. The same day, near Camp Supply, Indian Territory, an attack on a train was repulsed. The same night Indians again attacked this train and were driven off. They also captured thirteen mules from a citizen train, near the post. Two Indians were wounded.

June 8th, near Camp Supply, Indian Territory, the United States mail escort was attacked by Indians who were repulsed with a loss of three killed and five wounded; one soldier was wounded. On the same road, a government train guarded by a troop of cavalry, was attacked by Indians who were repulsed after a severe fight, in which three soldiers were wounded. Three Indians were killed and their wounded were estimated at ten. Between Fort Dodge and Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Troops "F," and "H," 10th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Bodamer, 10th Cavalry, had a fight in which two soldiers and three Indians were wounded. The same day Indians made an attack near Fort McPherson, Nebraska, were pursued by Troop "I," 5th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Thomas and their camp attacked and destroyed, the Indians escaping.

June 11th, near Bunker Hill Station, Kansas, cavalry couriers carrying dispatches were attacked and chased into the station. Near Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Indians attempted to stampede the horses at the cavalry camp. They were pursued by Troops "A," "F," "H," "I," and "K," 10th Cavalry, and Companies "B," "E," and "F," 3d Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, 3d Infantry, were attacked, six Indians killed and ten wounded. Three soldiers were wounded and two cavalry horses killed. Near Grinnell Station, Kansas, a train escorted by cavalry was attacked by Indians who were repulsed after a fight of three hours; no casualties.

June 13th, near Grinnell, Kansas, Indians attacked a railroad-working party but were repulsed by a detachment of cavalry; three Indians were killed and ten wounded.

June 14th, a battalion of 7th Cavalry encountered a band of Indians on the Republican River, Kansas. The advance troop attacked the Indians who, however, escaped with a loss of one pony killed.

June 15th, near Fort Bascom, New Mexico, Indians plundered a ranch, outraging, killing and scalping a woman, and stealing five horses belonging to the post trader. The Indians were fired upon by the guard, but escaped.

June 16th, on Mulberry Creek, Kansas, Indians killed three wood choppers, horribly mutilating their bodies.

June 21st, near Carson, Colorado, Indians attacked a Mexican train and killed five teamsters. Cavalry pursued the next day, but without success.

June 25th, near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, a detachment of Troop

"I," 2d Cavalry, under Lieutenant C. T. Hall, had a fight with Indians; no details given.

June 27th, at Pine Grove Meadow, Wyoming, a detachment of Troop "A," 2d Cavalry, under Lieutenant R. H. Young, 4th Infantry, attacked a band of about two hundred Indians in the mountains. One soldier was wounded and fifteen Indians reported killed. The detachment not being strong enough to dislodge the Indians, the latter escaped.

In August, a detachment of cavalry struck a band of Indians on the Washita River, Indian Territory, killing three and wounding ten Indians. Two soldiers were killed and five wounded.

October 6th, near Looking Glass Creek, Nebraska, Troop "K," 2d Cavalry, Captain J. Egan, had a fight in which one Indian was killed.

October 16th, in the Guadaloupe Mountains, New Mexico, Troop "B," 8th Cavalry, Captain W. M. McCleave, had a fight in which one Indian was killed and eight captured.

October 30th, eighteen miles from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, Indians stampeded fifty-nine mules from a train. Cavalry pursued for two hundred and fifty-five miles, destroyed the Indian village, recovered the mules and captured three squaws.

November 10th, near Carson, Colorado, Indians stampeded sixty-eight mules from a Mexican train.

November 18th, Indians attacked Lowell Station, Kansas, and killed one man.

November ——, in the Guadaloupe Mountains, New Mexico, a detachment of Troop "A," 8th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Pendleton Hunter, captured nine Indians.

1871.

February 17th, near Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Indians raided the ranches, murdered the settlers and ran off stock. Troops pursued the Indians to the mountains, burned their village, destroyed its contents and recovered many of the stolen animals. One soldier was killed and two wounded; of the Indians fourteen were reported killed and twenty wounded.

February 26th, near Grinnell, Kansas, Indians attacked a hunter's camp, burned it and ran off the stock.

March 18th, near Fort Dodge, Kansas, Indians made repeated attacks upon a government train, three men being killed and five Indians wounded in the various attacks.

April 30th, Apache Indians from Arizona depredated in Colorado and killed, altogether, twenty persons.

May 2d, Apaches committed depredations near Fort Selden, New Mexico. A troop of cavalry pursued them for two hundred and eighty miles but without success.

May 3d, near Cimmaron, New Mexico, Indians raided the settlements, killed three persons and ran off about nine hundred and fifty head of stock. Troops pursued, captured twenty-two Indians and recovered seven hundred and fifty-seven head of the stolen animals.

May 11th, Major Price, with a squadron of the 8th Cavalry, pursued a band of marauding Navajoes, in New Mexico, captured two prominent chiefs and recovered a large number of stolen animals.

May 12th, Indians ran off stock near Red River, Texas. Troops from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, pursued and defeated the Indians who lost three killed and four wounded; no casualties to the troops.

May 15th, Indians stampeded twenty-two mules from a government train in New Mexico.

May 17th, Indians attacked a train on Red River, killing seven persons, wounding one and running off forty-one mules. Going to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, they publicly avowed the deed in the presence of General Sherman and the post commander, whereupon the leaders, "Satanta" and "Satank," were arrested and placed in irons. Their followers resisted, when one Indian was killed and one soldier wounded.

May 24th, on Birdwood Creek, Nebraska, a detachment of 5th Cavalry, under Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, captured six Indians.

May 29th, in the Department of the Missouri, cavalry pursued a band of Indians and recaptured five hundred stolen animals.

June 28th, near Larned, Kansas, Indians ran off fourteen horses; near Pawnee Fork, Kansas, they also stole seventy mules.

July 2d, Fort Larned, Kansas, was attacked by Indians who were repulsed by the garrison; no casualties.

August 18th, Indians killed a settler and ran off his stock, twelve miles from Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Troops pursued, but without success.

September 19th, a small detachment of troops was attacked by Indians near Red River, Indian Territory. One soldier was wounded, two Indians killed and three wounded.

September 22d, near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Indians killed two citizen herders and ran off about fifteen head of stock.

1872.

February 9th, on the North Concho River, Texas, Indians attacked a detachment of three men belonging to Troop "B," 4th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Rendlebrock, but no casualties were reported.

March 27th, near Fort Concho, Texas, a detachment of Troop "I," 4th Cavalry, under Sergeant Wilson, were attacked by Indians of whom two were killed, three wounded and one captured, together with nineteen horses.

March 28th, a band of Indian and Mexican thieves were attacked by a detachment of cavalry near Fort Concho, Texas; two Indians were killed, three wounded and one captured.

April 20th, Troops "A," and "H," 9th Cavalry, under Captain M. Cooney, 9th Cavalry, attacked a band of hostile Indians near Howard's Wells, Texas, killing six Indians. Lieutenant F. R. Vincent, 9th Cavalry, was mortally wounded.

April 21st, Troop "C," 4th Cavalry, Captain J. A. Wilcox, were attacked by Indians in Texas and lost fourteen horses and two mules.

April 26th, Troop "B," 3d Cavalry, Captain C. Meinhold, attacked a war party of Indians on South Fork of Loup River, Nebraska, killing three Indians.

May 6th, at Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, a small detachment of Troops "E," and "K," 8th Cavalry, under Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, were attacked by a band of Ute Indians, one soldier being killed and one wounded, the Indians losing one killed and one wounded.

May 12th, between Big and Little Wichita Rivers, Texas, a detachment of the 4th Cavalry, under Captain J. A. Wilcox attacked a band of Kiowas, killing two Indians; one soldier was wounded.

May 19th, twenty-five miles from Fort Belknap, Texas, Kiowas attacked a party of citizens, killing one of them; two Indians were killed and two wounded.

May 20th, a detachment of the 9th Cavalry and eight Indian scouts, under Lieutenant G. Valois, 9th Cavalry, attacked a small band of Kickapoos on La Pendencia, Texas.

May 22d, between Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Fort Supply, Indian Territory, a detachment of Troop "E," 6th Cavalry, acting as couriers, had one man killed and one wounded by Indians.

May 23d, on Lost Creek, Texas, a detachment of the 4th Cavalry

under Captain E. M. Heyl, were attacked by Comanches and had one man and one horse killed.

June 15th, a detachment of Company "H," 11th Infantry, under Corporal Hickey, killed two Indians in a fight which occurred at Johnson's Station, Texas.

August 14th, near Pryor's Fork, Montana, a column consisting of Troops "F," "G," "H," and "L," 2d Cavalry and Companies "C," "E," "G," and "I," 7th Infantry, commanded by Major E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry, were attacked by several hundred Sioux and Cheyennes. One soldier was killed and one citizen and three soldiers were wounded; two Indians were killed and ten wounded, most of them mortally.

August 15th, on Palo Duro Creek, New Mexico, Troop "B," 8th Cavalry, Captain W. M. McCleave, was attacked by a war party of Indians; one soldier was wounded and four Indians killed and eight wounded.

August 16th, near Yellowstone River, Montana, an expedition commanded by Colonel D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry, was attacked by a large body of Indians.

August 17th, on the Yellowstone River, Montana, one man of Troop "L," 2d Cavalry, Captain L. Thompson commanding, was reported wounded by Indians.

August 18th, at mouth of Powder River, Montana, Companies "D," "F," and "G," 22d Infantry, Colonel D. S. Stanley commanding, had a fight with Indians and again on August 21st and 22d, on O'Fallon's Creek, Montana.

August 26th, a war party of about one hundred and twenty-five Sioux attacked a detachment of one Sergeant and six privates of the 6th Infantry and two Ree scouts, twelve miles from Fort McKeen, (afterwards known as Fort A. Lincoln,) Dakota; the two Ree scouts were killed.

September —, Troop "B," 2d Cavalry, Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, attacked a war party of Indians between Beaver Creek and Sweetwater, Wyoming, killing one Indian.

September 19th, a detachment of one Sergeant and seven men, 4th Cavalry and two Tonkawa scouts attacked about fifty Comanche Indians in Jones County, Texas, killing one Mexican thief and recapturing eleven stolen horses.

September 29th, Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, with Troops "A," "D," "F," "I," and "L," 4th Cavalry, attacked a village of about two hundred lodges of Comanches near north Fork of Red River, Texas, destroyed the same with its contents, killed twenty-three warriors and captured between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty prisoners. One enlisted man was killed and three wounded, together with a number of cavalry horses killed and wounded. A large number of horses and mules were captured from the Indians.

October 2d, about three hundred Sioux attacked Fort McKeen, (Fort A. Lincoln,) Dakota, wounding one and killing three Ree scouts.

October 3d, in Jones County, Texas, a detachment of Tonkawa scouts made an attack upon a camp of Comanches; no details given.

October 3d and 4th, near Heart River, Dakota, Lieutenant E. Crosby, 17th Infantry, Lieutenant L. D. Adair, 22d Infantry and one civilian whilst hunting were attacked and killed by Sioux Indians.

October 14th, Fort McKeen, (Fort A. Lincoln,) Dakota, was again attacked by a large body of Sioux. Troops from the garrison, consisting of one company 6th Infantry and eight Ree scouts attacked the Indians, killing three of them and losing two enlisted men killed.

December 6th, near the Rio Grande, Texas, Sergeant Bruce and six men, 9th Cavalry, attacked a band of Mexican cattle thieves and recaptured fifty-nine head of stolen cattle.

During the year 1872, no general Indian war took place in the Division, but the number of murders and depredations committed by small war parties in various places was greater than during the preceding year. The line of frontier settlements had steadily advanced during the year, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, gradually absorbing the country which only a year or two before was in the possession of the Indians, and the trans-continental railway lines were progressing rapidly westward through the Division. The Northern Pacific Railroad had reached the Missouri River about the close of the year, the actual surveys and locations for the roadway being made as far west as the mouth of the Powder River, two hundred miles beyond the Missouri. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway was extended as far west as Fort Dodge, Kansas, in its progress up the valley of the Arkansas, while surveying parties for the Southern Pacific Railway were engaged in locating the line of that road in both directions from the vicinity of El Paso. For the protection of the surveyors and the construction parties upon all these lines, a considerable force of troops was necessary as escorts, and minor engagements between Indians and these small detachments were of repeated occurrence. The guarding of the Rio Grande frontier against the incursions of border thieves consisting of Mexicans, half-breeds and Indians, also furnished occasion for considerable activity on the part of the troops in that portion of the Division, involving constant watchfulness and much patient endurance.

1873.

During the year 1873, the depredations of raiding parties of Mexican thieves, Indians and half-breeds in the vicinity of the Rio Grande continued, as did also the attacks by Indians upon the military posts and field escort detachments guarding the surveying and construction parties engaged upon the lines of railway.

April 30th, Lieutenant Harmon, with eleven men of the 10th Cavalry, attacked a band of Mexican thieves about seven miles south east of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and recaptured thirty-six horses.

May 7th, about one hundred Sioux attacked the post of Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, (previously known as Fort McKeen,) garrisoned by Companies "B," and "C," 6th Infantry and Company "H," 17th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Carlin, 17th Infantry. The Indians were driven off with a loss of one killed and three wounded.

May 18th, Colonel R. S. MacKenzie, 4th Cavalry, with Troops "A," "B," "C," "E," "I," and "M," of his regiment and a detachment of Seminole scouts under Lieutenant Bullis, 24th Infantry, attacked and destroyed a village of fifty or sixty lodges of Kickapoos and Lipan Indians near Remolina, Mexico, killing nineteen Indians, taking forty prisoners and capturing fifty-six horses. The column marched at a trot or a gallop a distance of seventy-five miles, between one o'clock in the afternoon of the previous day and six o'clock in the morning of the day of the attack, in order to reach and surprise this village whose location had been reported. The pack train of supplies was dropped during this rapid march and for two days the troops were without other rations than a few crackers carried in their pockets. Among the prisoners taken was Costilietos, the principal chief of the Lipans.

June 15th and 17th, Sioux Indians again made two separate attacks upon the post of Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota. The garrison, constituted as before described under Lieutenant Colonel Carlin, 17th Infantry, repulsed the attack, one Ree scout being wounded, three Sioux killed and eight wounded.

July 12th, on Live Oak Creek, Indian Territory, Troop "L," 4th Cavalry, Captain T. J. Wint commanding, attacked a war party of Indians.

July 13th, near Cañada Alamosa, New Mexico, a detachment of Troop "C," 8th Cavalry, commanded by Captain C. W. Chilson, from Fort McRae, New Mexico, had a fight with a band of Indians, one soldier

being wounded and three Indians killed; twelve horses and one mule stolen by the Indians were recaptured.

So bold and frequent had been the Indian attacks upon the military posts and the escorts to working parties on the railroads, in the Department of Dakota, that an additional regiment of cavalry, the 7th, was transferred to that Department from the Military Division of the South, for the purpose of following and punishing these Indians if they continued their attacks. An expedition was organized under Colonel D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry, and a supply depot established near Glendive Creek where it empties into the Yellowstone, the point at which it was expected the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railway would run their line across the river. The troops comprising the "Yellowstone Expedition" left Forts Rice and A. Lincoln, about the middle of June, returning to their stations in September after accomplishing the purposes intended, having had several engagements with the hostiles during this period.

August 4th, Troops "A," and "B," 7th Cavalry, in advance, commanded by Captain M. Moylan, had a fight with Indians near Tongue River, Dakota, one soldier being reported missing in action and doubtless killed. Later in the same day the main column of the 7th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer, were attacked by several hundred Sioux on the Yellowstone River, Montana; four enlisted men were reported killed and Lieutenant C. Braden, 7th Cavalry, and three enlisted men wounded.

August 11th, the column of ten troops, 7th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer, were again attacked by a large body of Sioux, on the Yellowstone River, Montana; four Indians were reported killed and twelve wounded.

August 31st, near Pease River, Texas, Troops "E," and "I," 10th Cavalry, Captain T. A. Baldwin, were attacked by a war party of Indians; one Indian was wounded.

September 30th, the same troops under Captain Baldwin attacked a band of hostiles at Mesquit Flats, Texas, recapturing nine stolen horses.

September 18th, Troops "K," and "E," 2d Cavalry, Captain J. Egan commanding, attacked a war party of Sioux Indians on the north Laramie River, capturing eighteen horses and mules.

September —, Troop "H," 8th Cavalry, Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, had a fight with Indians at Sierra San Mateo, New Mexico, killing two Indians.

October 1st, in the Guadaloupe Mountains, New Mexico, Troop "C," 8th Cavalry, Captain G. W. Chilson, had a fight with Indians, killing three of them and wounding one. The same day, at Central Station, Texas, Sergeant Mew, with a detachment of Company "K," 25th Infantry, had a fight with Indians. At Camp Colorado, Texas, a detachment

consisting of a Sergeant and thirteen men were attacked by a party of Comanches, one Indian being wounded.

October 25th, Lieutenant J. B. Kerr and twenty-five men of the 6th Cavalry attacked and captured a party of eight cattle thieves near Little Cabin Creek, Texas. Seventy horses and two hundred head of cattle stolen by the thieves were recaptured by the detachment.

December 5th, Lieutenant E. S. Turner with a detachment of the 10th Cavalry assisting a Sheriff, overtook a band of twenty cattle thieves on Elm Creek, Texas, killed four of the thieves, captured sixteen of them and recovered about one thousand head of stolen cattle.

December 9th, Troop "B," 4th Cavalry, Lieutenant C. S. Hudson, had a fight with Indians on the west Fork of the Nueces River, Texas.

December 10th, near Kickapoo Springs, Texas, a detachment of forty-one men of the 4th Cavalry and nine Seminole scouts, commanded by Lieutenant C. L. Hudson, attacked a war party of Indians killing nine, wounding several and recapturing eighty-one stolen horses; one soldier was wounded.

December 27th, Corporal Wright, with a detachment of the 25th Infantry, had a fight with Indians on Deep Red Creek, Indian Territory; one Indian was wounded.

December 31st, a detachment of a Sergeant and three privates, Company "B," 25th Infantry, were attacked by about fifteen Indians at Eagle Springs, Texas; one Indian was wounded.

1874.

During the year 1874 the northern portion of the Division, the Department of Dakota, enjoyed comparative quiet. In that department were located the majority of the hostile bands of Sioux, some of them on reservations along the Missouri River, some on Milk River farther north near the British boundary and others roaming over the valleys of the Big Horn, Yellowstone and Powder Rivers, occasionally coming into Red Cloud's or Spotted Tail's Agencies to draw rations and other supplies. Occasionally they made a dash about Fort Lincoln to steal stock, or a raid into Montana, with attacks once in a while upon weak bands of friendly Indians, such as the Mandans and Rees. This condition of affairs was possibly owing to the limited extent of exposed frontier in the Department of Dakota, which compelled the Indians there to seek for plunder and scalps in the Department of the Platte, south of them, where the frontier settlements were much more progressed and exposed.

In order to better control the Indians making these raids, for two or three years it was recommended to establish a large military post in the country known as the Black Hills, so that by holding an interior point in the heart of the Indian country, the troops could threaten the villages and stock of the Indians if the latter raided the settlements. With the consent of the President, the Honorable Secretary of War, the General of the Army and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the latter having exclusive control of Indian affairs, the Division Commander was authorized to make a military reconnoissance into the country about which only dreamy stories had hitherto been told. Fort Laramie, Wyoming, about one hundred miles from the Black Hills, was first selected as the point from which to fit out the expedition, but after two visits in person to that post, the Division Commander found the temper of the Indians in that vicinity such that an expedition from there would probably provoke hostilities, so attention was turned to Fort A. Lincoln, at the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as the next most suitable point of departure, though the distance was much greater than from Fort Laramie. General Terry was directed to organize a strong expedition and place it under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer, 7th Cavalry, who was regarded as especially fitted for such an undertaking. The reconnoissance was eminently successful, the country of the Black Hills was found to contain plenty of fine timber, considerable good soil and an abundance of

water and grass. Gold was also discovered by the expedition, leading to a subsequent rush of miners and others who were with difficulty restrained from a general invasion of the Black Hills country. Upon the very satisfactory reports of this reconnoissance, the recommendation for the establishment of a large military post in that section was earnestly renewed, but unfortunately for the subsequent history of Indian affairs, the construction of a post was not authorized until several years later, when disasters had occurred which might have been averted by that greater familiarity with the country which would have been acquired by the troops intended to be stationed there.

February 5th, Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Buell, 11th Infantry, with Troops "G," and "D," 10th Cavalry, Company "F," 11th Infantry, and detachments of Companies "A," and "G," 11th Infantry, attacked a camp of Comanches on Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River, Texas, killed eleven Indians and captured sixty-five horses. One enlisted man was wounded in the fight.

February 9th, Lieutenant L. H. Robinson, 14th Infantry, with Corporal Collins, while in charge of a lumber train returning from the government saw-mill near Laramie Peak, Wyoming, were wantonly murdered by Indians. This seemed to be the signal for other depredations and for the commencement of great trouble at Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's Agencies, located one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty miles, respectively, north east of Fort Laramie. At the request of the Interior Department and at great suffering and exposure, troops had to be sent in the dead of winter for the protection of the Indian Agents and their employés at these agencies. Upon the arrival of the troops the hostile bands withdrew from the agencies, leaving the peacefully inclined to remain under the protection of the soldiers, the hostiles fleeing north west towards the Powder River and Big Horn valleys, sending out young warriors to steal stock and scalp people, whenever they could get a chance to do so without much danger to themselves. The acts of these bands seemed to fire the blood of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, two bands at that time affiliated with the Indians belonging to Red Cloud's Agency; they usually made their homes at "Pumpkin Butte," near the Powder River, or further west in the valley of the Big Horn, where the Wind River breaks through the Big Horn range of mountains. From this last named point they commenced a series of raids upon the friendly Shoshones near Camp Brown, (Fort Washakie,) in the Wind River country, stealing stock, also, from the settlers in the valleys of the Big and Little Popoagie Rivers.

Up to the month of June, Indian attacks in the Departments of the Missouri and of Texas were infrequent.

May 2d, between Red River and the Big Wichita, Texas, a detach-

ment under command of Lieutenant Gilmore, 10th Cavalry, attacked a war party of Indians, but there were no casualties.

May 18th, Captain Bentzoni, 25th Infantry, with a detachment attacked a war party of Indians in western Texas; no casualties.

June 21st, Major C. C. Compton, 6th Cavalry, with a small escort of troops proceeding from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, to Fort Dodge, Kansas, were attacked by Indians on Buffalo Creek, Indian Territory, one enlisted man and one citizen being wounded. The same party were again attacked,

June 24th, at Bear Creek redoubt, Indian Territory, but the Indians were repulsed with a loss of four killed and several wounded.

Immediately following these attacks many horrible massacres occurred, perpetrated principally by Southern Cheyennes, assisted by Kiowas and Comanches, culminating in a general and determined attack upon some buffalo hunters who had a ranch on the main Canadian River, at Adobe Walls, located in what is known as the "Pan Handle" of Texas. The attack and defense at this place were desperate, lasting for several days, when the Indians withdrew with a heavy loss of life on their side.

Before this attack, however, the Agent of the Arapahoes and Southern Cheyennes had been compelled to abandon his post and many lives were lost in the vicinity of the agency, now known as Fort Reno. Small parties of hostiles had also made their appearance along the frontier line of settlements in southern Kansas and south eastern Colorado.

To break up a rendezvous of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, discovered about ninety miles from Camp Brown, Wyoming, Captain A. E. Bates with Troop "B," 2d Cavalry and about one hundred and sixty friendly Shoshones, made a rapid march from that post and on

July 4th, after a gallant fight, completely defeated the hostiles near Bad Water branch of the Wind River, in Wyoming. Twenty-six Indians were killed, over twenty wounded and two hundred and thirty ponies captured. The troops had four killed and six wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant R. H. Young, 4th Infantry. After this punishment these two bands of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes moved to Pumpkin Butte and sent a delegation to Fort Fetterman, asking, with much bluster, whether the troops wanted war. The reply was "Yes," and that they would kill as many Indians as possible, unless the latter stopped their depredations and came into their agency. This the hostiles generally concluded to do and lost no time in coming in. Small parties of Sioux remained out, however, plundering and killing a number of persons, until a small column of troops could be sent against them, when they disappeared. Numerous raids were also made upon the settlements in the north eastern part of Nebraska and upon the friendly Ponca Indians located in that vicinity, but the loss of life was very small, the Indians capturing, however, a large amount of stock.

July 13th, Captain Bates with Troop "B," 2d Cavalry, struck a war party of Indians near the Sweetwater, Wyoming, killed one Indian and captured seven horses.

July 20th, in Palo Pinto County, Texas, a detachment of two officers, nine men and nine Tonkawa scouts under command of Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Buell, 11th Infantry, attacked a war party of Indians and captured one horse.

The Southern Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and other bands in the Indian Territory, having inaugurated in June a series of attacks upon the settlers, as before described, had been in the habit of escaping pursuit and punishment, by flying into their agencies. On the 21st of July authority was received through the War Department, from the Department of the Interior, to punish these Indians wherever they might be found, even to following them upon their reservations set apart for them in the Indian Territory. General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, was directed to push his troops into the field and carry out these conditions as far as practicable. Several columns were accordingly started out in the Indian Territory with the object of finding and punishing the bands which had been committing atrocities in the Department of the Missouri. Among the earliest of the engagements which took place under the special authority to pursue Indians taking refuge upon reservations, was that which occurred

August 22d, at the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, when Troops "E," "H," and "L," 10th Cavalry and Company "I," 25th Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davidson, 10th Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, had a severe fight with a band of hostile Comanches and Kiowas who had taken refuge with the friendly Indians located at the Wichita Agency. Four enlisted men were wounded and the Indians lost sixteen in killed and wounded. The hostiles attempted to burn out the agency and the camps of the friendly Indians, in which the troops were posted, but were defeated in their designs.

A column consisting of eight troops of the 6th Cavalry and four companies 5th Infantry, with a section of artillery, commanded by Colonel N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, was also advanced against the Indians from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, via the Antelope Hills. Another column, consisting of three troops of the 8th Cavalry and a couple of mountain howitzers, under Major W. R. Price, 8th Cavalry, from Forts Bascom and Union, New Mexico, moved down the main Canadian to join Colonel Miles at or near the Antelope Hills.

August 30th, the column of Colonel Miles encountered the Indians near the headwaters of the Washita and kept up a running fight for several days, the Indians steadily falling back until they reached the hills, about eight miles from Salt Fork of Red River, where they made a stand but were promptly attacked, routed and pursued in a southwesterly direc-

tion, across the main Red River and out into the Staked Plains, with a loss of three killed, besides animals and camp equipage captured. The troops had one soldier and one civilian wounded.

September 9th, Indians attacked Colonel Miles' supply train, escorted by about sixty men, commanded by Captain Lyman, 5th Infantry, on the Washita River, Texas, keeping it corraled there for several days until relief arrived from Camp Supply, Indian Territory. One enlisted man was killed, one soldier, a wagon-master and Lieutenant G. Lewis, 5th Infantry, were wounded.

September 11th and 12th, near the Washita River, a detachment of two scouts and four soldiers from Colonel Miles' command, in endeavoring to communicate with that of Major Price, were attacked by Indians and four of the six wounded, one of the wounded dying in a hole in which the party desperately defended themselves for two days until relieved by troops in that vicinity.

September 12th, the column under command of Major Price, 8th Cavalry, had a fight with a considerable body of Indians between Sweetwater and the Dry Fork of the Washita, Texas. Two Indians were reported killed and six wounded; the troops had fourteen horses killed and wounded. The column pursued the Indians for seven or eight miles when the hostiles scattered in every direction; about twenty Indian ponies were captured in the pursuit.

September 26th and 27th, Colonel R. S. MacKenzie with Troops "A," "D," "E," "F," "H," "I," and "K," 4th Cavalry, after repelling two Indian attacks, surprised five camps of Southern Cheyennes and their allies in a cañon near Red River, Texas, destroyed over one hundred lodges and captured their entire outfit including over fourteen hundred horses and mules. One enlisted man was wounded and four Indians killed.

October 9th, on Salt Fork of Red River, Texas, the scouts of a column consisting of Companies "A," "E," "F," "H," and "I," 11th Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Buell, 11th Infantry, struck a band of Kiowas, killed one of them and destroyed their camp. Pursuit was made for a considerable distance, the main column destroying several hundred lodges in various abandoned camps, but the Indians escaped northward.

October 13th, near Gageby Creek, Indian Territory, a detachment of Navajoe scouts accompanying the column under Major Price, 8th Cavalry, from New Mexico, attacked and dispersed a war party of Indians.

October 17th, about five miles north of the Washita, Indian Territory, Captain Chaffee with "I" Troop, 6th Cavalry, surprised an Indian camp and destroyed their entire outfit, the Indians escaping in great haste; no casualties occurred.

An expedition having been fitted out from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davidson, 10th Cavalry,

October 24th, upon Elk Creek, Indian Territory, Major G. W. Schofield with his command of three troops of the 10th Cavalry, from General Davidson's column, surprised a Comanche Indian camp and charged it. The hostiles displayed a white flag and surrendered themselves as prisoners; sixty-nine warriors, besides two hundred and fifty women and children, together with about fifteen hundred to two thousand horses were captured. The same day Captain Carpenter with two troops of the 10th Cavalry, from General Davidson's column, struck the trail of a band of about fifty Kiowas with two hundred head of stock. The Indians were pursued rapidly but scattered to escape capture, and on

October 28th, over twenty warriors with their women, children and stock, surrendered themselves at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. General Davidson's expedition altogether captured or caused the surrender of ninety-one warriors and three hundred women and children, with about two thousand ponies, besides capturing or destroying several villages and much camp equipage.

October —, Captain A. E. Hooker with Troops "E," and "K," 9th Cavalry, had a fight near the Canadian River, in the Pan Handle of Texas, killing one Indian.

November 3d, Colonel R. S. Mackenzie with Troops "A," "D," "E," "F," "H," "I," "K," and "L," 4th Cavalry, had a fight with Indians on Las Lagunas Quatro, Texas, killing two Indians and capturing nineteen.

November 6th, on McClellan Creek, Texas, Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth with twenty-eight men of Troop "H," 8th Cavalry, had a fight with about one hundred Southern Cheyennes, killing from four to seven and wounding ten Indians; one enlisted man was killed, four wounded and six cavalry horses killed.

November 8th, near McClellan Creek, Texas, Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, with a detachment consisting of Troop "D," 6th Cavalry and Company "D," 5th Infantry, attacked a large camp of Indians, routing them with the loss of much of their property. Two little white girls, Adelaide and Julia Germaine, aged five and seven years, were rescued from these Indians. The children stated that two older sisters were still held captive by the Indians. The story of their woe and suffering in captivity was pitiable in the extreme, not even their tender years sparing them from the most dreadful treatment. Their father, mother, brother and one sister were all murdered at the time the four sisters were captured. At the close of this campaign the other two sisters were rescued from the Indians and all four provided a comfortable home with the Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. General Miles became their guardian and Congress authorized the stoppage of an amount for the support of the children from the annuities of their captors, the Southern Cheyennes.

November 8th, Troops "B," "C," "F," and "H," 10th Cavalry,

detachments Companies "E," and "I," 11th Infantry and thirty Indian scouts, all under command of Captain C. D. Viele, 10th Cavalry, were detached from Colonel Davidson's column near McClellan Creek, Texas, to pursue the band attacked by Lieutenant Baldwin the same day. Captain Viele's command chased the Indians for a distance of ninety-six miles, having several slight skirmishes with the rear guard of Indians and capturing a number of ponies and mules, the latter packed, which the Indians had abandoned in the flight.

November 28th, Captain C. A. Hartwell with Troops "C," "H," "K," and "L," 8th Cavalry, attacked a war party of Southern Cheyennes near Muster Creek, Texas, killed two Indians, wounded two and chased the band for twelve miles until sundown.

December 2d, First Sergeant Dennis Ryan with twenty men of Troop "I," 6th Cavalry, discovered a band of Indians on Gageby Creek, Indian Territory, attacked and chased them for ten miles, killing and capturing from them fifty ponies, some of which were packed or saddled. The detachment also destroyed a large amount of Indian property.

December 7th, Captain A. B. Keyes with Troop "I," 10th Cavalry, attacked a band of Southern Cheyennes on Kingfisher Creek, Texas, capturing thirteen warriors and the same number of squaws.

December 8th, Lieutenant L. Warrington, with ten men of Troop "I," 4th Cavalry, attacked a party of about fifteen Indians on Muchaque, Texas, killed two Indians, wounded one and captured one.

December 28th, Troop "I," 10th Cavalry, Captain A. B. Keyes followed a band of Cheyennes for eighty miles to the North Fork of the Canadian River, and captured the entire band consisting of fifty-two Indians with seventy ponies.

1875.

The military operations against the bands in the Indian Territory, described during the last half of the year 1874, were continued during the winter of that year and well into the spring of 1875. The force brought from New Mexico under Major Price, 8th Cavalry, was consolidated with that under Colonel Miles, and the whole expedition from the Department of the Missouri fell under the immediate command of the latter during the rest of the field operations. It consisted of eight troops of the 6th Cavalry under Majors Compton and Biddle, four troops of the 8th Cavalry under Major Price, and four companies of the 5th Infantry. From July 21st, 1874, to February 12th, 1875, the whole of this force was actively and incessantly employed in scouting the entire section infested by the Indian Territory bands keeping the Indians so constantly on the move that they were unable to lay in any stock of provisions. This active work was continued by the troops upon the exposed and barren plains of that region, during the whole of a winter of unprecedented severity and as the season advanced the difficulty of supplying the necessary forage and subsistence increased so that no little hardship and privation resulted, but the troops bore everything with fortitude and courage and without complaint. By extraordinary efforts enough supplies reached the troops to keep them in the field until their work was done and at length early in March, 1875, the Southern Cheyennes, completely broken down, gave up the contest and under their principal chief, Stone Calf, the whole body of that tribe, with a trifling exception, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, restoring at the same time the two elder Germaine girls who had been captives among them for nearly eight months. In surrendering, the Indians gave up their horses, which were sold, and with the proceeds were purchased herds of young beef cattle for the pastoral education of the Indians. Although the conditions of surrender required the Indians to deliver up their arms, only some guns and a large quantity of bows and arrows were turned in, the greater part of their more valuable fire-arms being hidden away where no search by the troops would be likely to find them.

During the winter the Kiowas and Comanches, against whom the expeditions in the Department of Texas, under Colonels Mackenzie, Davidson and Buell had been compaigning with the most commendable energy, in co-operation with the column under Colonel Miles, went into Fort Sill, first in small parties and then in larger numbers, surrendering

there in like manner. By the month of June, 1875, the last of the bands absent from their agencies, the Quehada Comanches, came into Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where they surrendered themselves with large numbers of ponies and mules, to Colonel R. S. Mackenzie commanding at that post.

Orders were received, when the Indians began to surrender, to select from among them the principal ringleaders who had incited or led bands of hostiles in the recent outrages, to be sent to the sea coast and there be kept in confinement for a time at least. Seventy-five men were accordingly picked out from the several tribes and were sent to St. Augustine, Florida. On April 6th, whilst shackling "Black Horse," one of the Cheyennes who were thus to be disposed of, he broke from the guard and ran directly towards the camp of his people. He was pursued by Captain Bennett, 5th Infantry, with the guard, who fired upon and killed "Black Horse" whose escape seemed certain without this alternative. The shots being in the direction of the Indian camp, several passed beyond the escaping prisoner and wounded some persons there. After a volley of bullets and arrows upon the guard, in the greatest excitement, about one half of the Cheyenne tribe fled to the sand hills on the south side of the Canadian, opposite the agency. The troops, consisting of Captain Bennett's company of the 5th Infantry, with two troops of the 10th and one of the 6th Cavalry, all under command of Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Neill, 6th Cavalry followed, but the Indians, well supplied with the fire-arms they had hidden in that vicinity, occupied a difficult hill and maintained themselves against the troops for several hours until nightfall. By night the troops had forced their way nearly to the crest of the hill occupied by the Indians, but at daylight it was found the enemy had fled during the night. Eleven Indians were found dead and nineteen soldiers were wounded. Troops from other posts in the vicinity were ordered to assist in the pursuit, and eventually most of the escaped Cheyennes gave themselves up.

January 16th, a detachment of troops under Lieutenant F. S. Hinkle, 5th Infantry, after a short chase captured a party of four Cheyennes near the Smoky Hill River, Kansas, south east of Fort Wallace.

January 26th, Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, reported an attack by about from twenty to forty cattle thieves, upon a detachment consisting of a Corporal and four men of Troop "G," 9th Cavalry, eighteen miles from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, two of the soldiers being killed. Colonel Hatch, with Troops "B," and "G," 9th Cavalry, captured a number of suspicious characters, two of whom were wounded in the attack upon the detachment. A coroner's jury found nine Mexicans, seven of whom were among Colonel Hatch's prisoners, guilty of the murder of the soldiers.

February 23d, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davidson, 10th Cavalry,

reported the capture of a band of Kiowas on Salt Fork of Red River, Texas. The prisoners consisted of sixty-five men and one hundred and seventy-five women and children, with about three hundred ponies and seventy mules which were also captured. Among the prisoners were "Lone Wolf," "Red Otter" and "Lean Bull ;" all surrendered unconditionally with their arms and ponies.

April 6th, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency (now known as Fort Reno, Indian Territory,) took place the outbreak of the Cheyenne prisoners already described, and the attack upon them in an intrenched position, by the troops under command of Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Neill, 6th Cavalry.

A party of about sixty or seventy Cheyennes, consisting of the worst criminals of the tribe, those who had murdered the Germaine family and others, being afraid on that account to surrender with the rest, crossed the Arkansas River west of Fort Dodge and attempted to make their way to the Sioux country, north of the Platte.

April 23d, a detachment of forty men under Lieutenant A. Henley, 6th Cavalry, struck this band in the north Fork of Sappa Creek, south east of Fort Wallace, Kansas, cut off twenty-seven of them from their ponies and demanded their surrender. The Indians replied by a volley, when Lieutenant Henley's detachment attacked them and nearly destroyed the whole party, nineteen warriors, including two chiefs and a medicine man, being killed. Over one hundred and twenty-five ponies were captured and the Indian camp burned, the balance of the band escaping northward. Two enlisted men were killed.

April 26th, on the Pecos River, Texas, Lieutenant Bullis, with a detachment of three men of the 24th Infantry, surprised and attacked a band of about twenty-five Comanches, killed three and wounded one.

May 5th, Sergeant Marshall, with a detachment of Troop "A," 10th Cavalry, attacked a band of Indians at Battle Point, Texas, wounded one Indian and captured his pony.

June 3d, Lieutenant J. A. McKinney, with a detachment of the 4th Cavalry, in pursuit of thieving Indians, overtook several Osages robbing a cattle herd on Hackberry Creek, Indian Territory. A Corporal and two men in advance attempted to arrest the Indians who began firing on the detachment and one Osage was killed.

July 1st, on the Little Popoagie, Wyoming, First Sergeant Mitchell with a detachment Troop "D," 2d Cavalry, had a fight with Indians, killing two of them.

July 6th, the Ponca Agency, Dakota, was attacked by a band of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Sioux. Sergeant Danvers with a detachment of eleven men Company "G," 1st Infantry, posted at the agency, loaded an old cannon with pieces of iron and with this impro-

vised ammunition drove off the attacking party in three assaults, when the enemy withdrew.

July 7th, near Camp Lewis, Montana, a band of about fifty Indians ran off a quantity of horses. A detachment of Company "G," 7th Infantry, under Lieutenant G. H. Wright, pursued the Indians, surprised and attacked them and recovered seven head of stolen horses.

October 27th, Captain J. M. Hamilton with Troop "H," 5th Cavalry, from Fort Wallace, Kansas, had a fight with a band of Indians near the Smoky Hill River, Kansas; two Indians were killed and one soldier wounded.

November 2d, Lieutenant A. Geddes, 25th Infantry, with two troops of the 10th Cavalry, attacked a band of Indians near the Pecos River, Texas, killed one and captured five.

November 20th, a detachment of Troop "G," 3d Cavalry, under Lieutenant E. Crawford, had a fight with Indians near Antelope Station, Nebraska.

A summary of the situation of affairs upon the Indian and the Rio Grande frontiers, is found in the following extract from the annual report of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan for 1875.

"In the Department of Dakota, the military have had the double duty of protecting the settlements from the raids of hostile Indians, and the Black Hills country from occupation by miners attracted there by real or imaginary mineral wealth in the soil. The troops in the Department of the Platte have been mostly engaged in the same manner as those of the Department of Dakota.

"I earnestly recommend some action which will settle this Black Hills question, and relieve us from an exceedingly disagreeable and embarrassing duty. I feel quite satisfied that all the country south of the Yellowstone River, from the Black Hills of the Cheyenne as far west as the Big Horn Valley, and perhaps as far west as Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone, is gold bearing, but as to the amount of the gold deposit I cannot say; it may be great, or it may be small.

"This area is also, at many places, well timbered, has many beautiful valleys of rather high altitude, with good soil and abundance of running water. I make this statement from having studied this country for a long time and in order that my superiors who will, before long, have to deal with the question of the Black Hills, may be able to better appreciate the interests of all concerned, be they white or red.

"The Sioux Indians, numbering about twenty-five thousand, now hold this extensive, and, perhaps, very valuable country, and in addition, the belt eastward from the base of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne to the Missouri River, which would make about ten thousand acres of land for the head of each family, and perhaps much more.

"To meet the troubles which will originate from the Black Hills ques-

tion, to be in advance of them when they come, and be better able to deal with them, I directed, without expense to the Government, an exploration of the Yellowstone River last spring, and selected two sites for military posts, one at the mouth of the Big Horn, the other at the mouth of Tongue River, both in the valley of the Yellowstone. These stations can be supplied by steamboats and will have so important a bearing on the settlement of the Sioux Indian question, that I earnestly recommend that Congress be called upon to give authority for their establishment, and the necessary funds for their construction.

"In the Department of the Missouri, the campaign against the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches, was finished early in the spring, and the ringleaders and worst criminals separated from the tribes and sent to Fort Marion, Florida.

"Nearly all the troops in the Department of Texas, except those along the Rio Grande frontier, were engaged in this campaign. Those stationed along the Rio Grande River, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, have had the humiliating duty of attempting to protect our citizens and their property from raids by people of a foreign country, who come over the boundary in armed parties to steal cattle, and who do not hesitate to attack and kill our citizens, when necessary to accomplish their purposes.

"The low stage of water in the Rio Grande and its great length—twelve hundred to fifteen hundred miles—makes the duty of protecting it difficult, in fact, almost impossible, with the few troops available for the purpose."

1876.

January 22d, Lieutenant H. S. Bishop, with a detachment of seventeen men, Troop "G," 5th Cavalry, pursued a band of Indians which had been stealing stock near Camp Supply, Indian Territory, overtook the Indians on the Cimmaron River, killed three and captured four, together with thirty-five ponies and two mules.

February 21st, Major Brisbin, 2d Cavalry, with four troops 2d Cavalry, a detachment of Company "C," 7th Infantry, a field-gun and fifteen citizens, numbering two hundred and twenty-one officers and men, left Fort Ellis, Montana, to march to the relief of a party of citizens, besieged by Indians, at the trading-post at Fort Pease, reaching there on March 4th. The original party had consisted of forty-six men who defended themselves desperately in a stockade, until the relief column of troops arrived. Six persons had been killed, eight wounded and thirteen had escaped, by night, only nineteen being found left in the stockade, and these were brought off by the troops.

In November, 1875, Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins, reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the attitude of certain wild and hostile bands of Indians, under the leadership of various chiefs or head-men, who were roaming about Dakota and Montana.

Some of these bands had never accepted the reservation system, would not recognize the authority of the Government, and insisted upon remaining wild and perfectly free from control. Of this class was "Sitting Bull," who was not a chief, but a "head-man," and whose immediate following did not exceed thirty or forty lodges.

Among the Indians referred to, were some who had not only attacked settlers and emigrants, but who had also been in the habit of making war upon the Mandans, Arickarees, and other tribes who were friendly to the whites. Inspector Watkins recommended, therefore, that troops should be sent into the country inhabited by these wild and roving bands, to punish and reduce them to subjection. His report, with the views of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the recommendation of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior that these Indians be informed they must remove to reservations before January 31st, 1876, or in event of their failure to do so, by that date, that they would be turned over to the War Department, were all referred by the General of the Army to Lieutenant General Sheridan, December 13th, 1875.

Another chief or head-man, against whom military operations were contemplated, was "Crazy-Horse," an Ogallala Sioux, properly belonging to Red Cloud Agency, whose band comprised perhaps a hundred and twenty lodges, numbering about two hundred warriors.

As Generals Terry and Crook commanded the Departments in which these Indians were located, the subject was submitted to them.

General Terry's opinion was that Sitting Bull's band was encamped near the mouth of the Little Missouri, that it could be reached by a quick movement which might be decisive at that season of the year, and that he had sufficient troops to make such a movement. General Crook was of opinion that operations against the hostiles could be undertaken in his department whenever, in the opinion of the Indian Bureau, such action became necessary.

On February 7th, by endorsement of the General of the Army upon a letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, authority was received to commence operations against the hostiles.

Meanwhile General Terry had learned that Sitting Bull's band was on the Dry Fork of the Missouri, some two hundred miles further west, instead of upon the Little Missouri, and on the 8th of February General Terry was directed to take such steps, with the forces under his command, as would carry out the wishes of the Interior Department and the orders of the General of the Army. General Terry was also informed that General Crook would operate from the south, in the direction of the headwaters of Powder River, Pumpkin Buttes, Tongue River, Rosebud and Big Horn Rivers, frequented by Crazy-Horse and his allies, and that the lines of the two military departments would be disregarded by the troops until the object requested by the Secretary of the Interior was attained.

Similar directions were given General Crook, and, as the Indian villages were movable, no objective point could be fixed upon for concerted operations by the two distinct expeditions from the Departments of the Platte and Dakota.

During the time these preparations were making, efforts were continued to have the Indians come in to their agencies, settle down and be peaceable, but without avail.

Immediately upon receipt of his instructions, General Crook commenced concentrating at Fort Fetterman, the available cavalry of his command, consisting of about ten troops of the 2d and 3d Cavalry which, with two companies of infantry, moved out from that post March 1st, in search of the hostiles, believed to be located on the headwaters of Powder River, Tongue River, or the Rosebud.

March 17th, the main part of the expedition, under Colonel J. J. Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, consisting of Troops "A," "B," "E," "I," and "K," 2d Cavalry, with a detachment of Troop "A," and Troops "E," "F,"

and "M," 3d Cavalry, attacked a large village of Sioux and Northern Cheyennes, near the mouth of Little Powder River, Montana, destroying all the lodges, one hundred and five in number, with ammunition and stores. A large herd of animals was also captured, but were subsequently recovered by the hostiles. Four enlisted men were killed and Lieutenant Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, and five men wounded. The village was a perfect magazine of ammunition, war material and general supplies, and every evidence was found to prove these Indians in co-partnership with those at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, that the proceeds of raids upon the settlements had been taken into those agencies and supplies brought out in return.

The command had suffered so much from the severity of the weather, the mercurial thermometer failing to register the intensity of the cold, that after the destruction of the village, the column returned to Fort Fetterman and the troops were distributed to their various winter stations for shelter.

About the same time that General Crook was preparing to move, as described, General Terry projected an expedition against Sitting Bull's band, but before the 7th Cavalry could be fully concentrated at Fort A. Lincoln, for the purpose, the season became so inclement that it was thought advisable to postpone the expedition until later, the snow being so deep and the number of men badly frozen, so great. The impracticability of operating from the Missouri River against the Sioux, during the winter and spring, owing to the wild storms of Dakota, was fully proven and rendered more than ever apparent the necessity for the large military posts at the mouth of the Tongue River and on the Big Horn, already repeatedly recommended in anticipation of hostilities with the Sioux.

April 28th, near Grace Creek, Nebraska, a mounted detatchment of nine men of Company "A," 23d Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant C. H. Heyl, had a fight with a band of Indians, killing one Indian and wounding several others. The Sergeant of the detachment was killed upon charging the Indians strongly posted on a hill.

No change having been made in the orders already described, early in the spring Generals Terry and Crook prepared to resume the operations discontinued previously on account of the severity of the weather. At Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, General Crook concentrated Troops "A," "B," "D," "E," and "I," 2d Cavalry, Troops "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "H," "I," "L," and "M," 3d Cavalry, Companies "D," and "F," 4th Infantry, and Companies "C," "G," and "H," 9th Infantry.

On May 29th, this column under the personal command of General Crook, left Fort Fetterman for Goose Creek, where a supply camp was established on June 8th. From this point General Crook moved out, June 13th, and on June 17th, Indians were discovered in large numbers on the Rosebud. General Crook's command of less than a thousand men

was attacked with desperation, the fight lasting for several hours, when the Indians were driven several miles in confusion, a great many being killed and wounded in the retreat, though the extent of their losses could not be ascertained. Eleven dead Indians were found upon the field. The casualties to the troops were nine men killed, and fifteen wounded of the 3d Cavalry, two men wounded of the 2d Cavalry, and three men of the 4th Infantry wounded, besides Captain G. V. Henry, 3d Cavalry, severely wounded. The scene of the attack was at the mouth of a deep and rocky cañon with steep, timbered sides, so at nightfall, encumbered with wounded and the troops without anything but what each man carried for himself, General Crook deemed it best to return to his supply camp, to await reinforcements and supplies, not considering it advisable to make another forward movement until additional troops reached him. From the strength of the hostiles who boldly attacked this large column, it now became apparent that not only Crazy Horse and his small band had to be fought, but that the hostiles had been reinforced by large numbers of warriors from the agencies along the Missouri and from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, located near the boundary line between Dakota and Nebraska; the Indian Agents, if aware of them, having failed to inform the military of these wholesale departures. Such a movement from these agencies had been feared and in May authority had been asked allowing the military to exercise supervising control over these agencies, so as to keep in all who were present and keep out those who were then away and hostile, but this was not granted.

Simultaneously with these operations in the Department of the Platte, General Terry had concentrated at Fort A. Lincoln the entire 7th Cavalry, three Gatling guns, and six companies of infantry. On May 17th, he marched from that post with his column, numbering about nine hundred men, for the mouth of Powder River, where he established his supply camp on the 7th of June. From this point Major Reno, with six troops of the 7th Cavalry, scouted up the Powder River to its forks, across the country to the Rosebud and down the last named stream to its mouth. At the same time General Terry moved with his main force up the south bank of the Yellowstone River and formed a junction with a column under Colonel John Gibbon, consisting of four troops of the 2d Cavalry and six companies of the 7th Infantry, which had marched eastward along the north bank of the Yellowstone from Fort Ellis, Montana. During Major Reno's scout, a large Indian trail was discovered along the Rosebud, but as Reno's orders did not contemplate an attack with his small force, the trail was only followed a sufficient distance to definitely locate the Indians in the vicinity of the Little Big Horn River, after which Reno returned to the mouth of the Rosebud.

General Terry was now satisfied as to the location of the Indians, and

at a conference between himself, Colonels Gibbon and Custer, on June 21st, he communicated the following plan of operations: Gibbon's column was to cross the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn, march for the mouth of the Little Big Horn and thence up the latter, with the understanding that it would arrive at the last named point by June 26th: Custer, with the whole of the 7th Cavalry, should proceed up the Rosebud until he ascertained the direction taken by the trail found by Reno; if this led to the Little Big Horn, it should not be followed, but Custer should keep still further to the south, before turning toward that river, in order to intercept the Indians, should they attempt to slip between him and the mountains, and also in order, by a longer march, to give time for Colonel Gibbon's column to come up.

This plan was founded upon the belief that, at some point on the Little Big Horn, a body of hostiles would be found, though it was impossible to arrange movements in perfect concert, as might be done were there a known fixed objective point. It was believed impracticable to unite both Gibbon's and Custer's forces, because more than half of those of Gibbon were infantry, who could not keep up with the rapid movement of cavalry; whilst taking away the mounted troops from Gibbon, to unite with those of Custer, would leave Gibbon's infantry too weak a force to act independently.

Under directions, then, to carry out his part of the foregoing plan, to also examine the upper part of Tullock's Fork and endeavor to send a scout through with the information thus obtained, to Gibbon's column, which was to examine the lower part of that fork, Custer started up the Rosebud on June 22d, and Gibbon's command, personally accompanied by General Terry, moved the same day for the mouth of the Big Horn. A supply steamer was to push up the Big Horn as far as the forks, if found navigable for that distance, and Custer, at the expiration of the time for which his troops were rationed, was to report to General Terry there, unless in the meantime other orders should be received.

In accordance with this plan, all of Gibbon's column reached and crossed Tullock's Creek, on the afternoon of June 24th.

On the afternoon of June 22d, Custer's column marched up the Rosebud twelve miles and there encamped. The next day, June 23d, he continued up the Rosebud thirty-three miles, passing a heavy lodge pole trail, though not very fresh. June 24th, the advance was continued up the Rosebud, the trail and signs constantly growing fresher, until the column had marched twenty-eight miles, when camp was made. At eleven o'clock that night, the column was again put in motion, turning from the Rosebud to the right up one of its branches which headed near the summit of the "divide" between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn. About two o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march,

crossed the divide, and by eight o'clock were in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and as it was certain they could not now be surprised, it was determined to attack them.

Custer took personal command of Troops "C," "E," "F," "I," and "L"; Major Reno was given Troops "A," "G," and "M"; Captain Benteen, Troops "H," "D," and "K"; Captain McDougall with Troop "B," acted as guard to the pack train.

The valley of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, Custer on the right of the creek, Reno on the left of it, Benteen off still further to the left and not in sight. About eleven o'clock Reno's troops crossed the creek to Custer's column and remained with them until about half-past twelve o'clock, when it was reported that the village was only two miles ahead and running away.

Reno was now directed to move forward, at as rapid a gait as he thought prudent, and to charge, with the understanding Custer would support him. The troops under Reno moved at a fast trot for about two miles, when they came to the river, crossed it, halted a few minutes to collect the men and then deployed. A charge was made down the river, driving the Indians rapidly for about two miles and a half, until near the village which was still there. Not seeing anything, however, of the subdivisions under Custer and Benteen, and the Indians swarming upon him from all directions, Reno took position, dismounted, in the edge of some timber which afforded shelter for the horses of his command, continuing the fight on foot until it became apparent he would soon be overcome by the superior numbers of the Indians. He then mounted his troops, charged through the Indians, re-crossed the river and gained the bluffs upon the opposite side. In this charge, First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh and Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Hodgson, 7th Cavalry, with Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. DeWolf, were killed.

Reno's force succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff, but with a loss of three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men killed, and seven men wounded. Almost at the same time Reno's troops reached these bluffs, Benteen's battalion came up and a little later, the pack train, with McDougall's troop escorting it. These three detachments were all united under Reno's command and numbered about three hundred and eighty-one men, in addition to their officers.

Meanwhile nothing had been heard from Custer, so the re-united detachments under Reno moved down the river, keeping along the bluffs on the opposite side from the village. Firing had been heard from that direction, but after moving to the highest point without seeing or hearing anything of Custer, Reno sent Captain Weir with his troop to try to open communication with the former. Weir soon sent back word that he could go no further and that the Indians were getting around him, at the

same time keeping up a heavy fire from his skirmish line. Reno then turned everything back to the first position he had taken on the bluff, which seemed the best for a defence, had the horses and mules driven into a depression, put his men, dismounted, on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly completed these dispositions when the Indians attacked him furiously.

This was now about six o'clock in the evening and the ground was held with a further loss of eighteen killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased about nine o'clock at night.

By this time the overwhelming numbers of the enemy rendered it improbable that the troops under Custer could undertake to rejoin those with Reno, so the latter began to dig rifle-pits, barricaded with dead horses and mules and boxes from the packs, to prepare for any further attack which might be made the next day. All night long the men kept working, while the Indians were holding a scalp dance, within their hearing, in the valley of the Little Horn below.

About half-past two o'clock in the morning, of June 26th, a most terrific rifle-fire was opened upon Reno's position and, as daylight increased, hordes of Indians were seen taking station upon high points completely surrounding the troops, so that men were struck on opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. The fire did not slacken until half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when the Indians made a desperate charge upon the line held by Troops "H," and "M," coming to such close quarters as to touch with a "coup-stick," a man lying dead within the lines. This onslaught was repulsed by a charge from the line assaulted, led by Colonel Benteen.

The Indians also charged close enough to send their arrows into the line held by Troops "D," and "K," but they were driven back by a counter-charge of those troops, accompanied in person by Reno.

There were now many wounded and the question of obtaining water was a vital one, for the troops had been without any from six o'clock the previous evening, a period of about sixteen hours. A skirmish line was formed under Benteen, to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of the position to reach the water. A little was obtained in canteens, but many of the men were struck in securing the precious fluid.

The fury of the attack was now over and the Indians were seen going off in parties to the village. Two solutions occurred, either that the Indians were going for something to eat and more ammunition, as they had been shooting arrows, or else that Custer was coming. Advantage was taken of this lull to rush down to the stream and fill all vessels possible with water, but the Indians continued to withdraw and firing ceased, excepting occasional shots from sharp-shooters sent to annoy the soldiers near the water. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the grass

in the bottom was extensively fired by the Indians, and behind the dense smoke thus created, the Indian village began to move away.

Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, the village came out from behind this cloud of smoke and dust, the troops obtaining a full view of the cavalcade, as it filed away in the direction of the Big Horn Mountains, moving in almost full military order.

All thoughts were now turned again towards Custer, of whom nothing had been seen or heard since he gave his orders on the previous day for the first advance by the detachments under Reno and Benteen, and which orders contemplated the support of these by the force retained under Custer's personal command. No one dreamed of the real explanation of Custer's absence, and the impression was that this heavy force of Indians had gotten between him and the rest, forcing him towards the mouth of the Little Big Horn, from which direction the column under Gibbon, with General Terry, was expected.

During the night of June 26th, the troops under Reno changed position so as to better secure a supply of water and to prepare against another assault, should the warriors return in strong force, but early in the morning of the 27th, while preparing to resist any attack which might be attempted, the dust of a moving column was seen approaching in the distance. Soon it was discovered to be troops who where coming and in a little while a scout arrived with a note from General Terry to Custer, saying that some Crow scouts had come to camp stating that Custer had been whipped, but that their story was not believed. About half-past ten o'clock in the morning General Terry rode into Reno's lines and the fate of Custer was ascertained.

Precisely what was done by Custer's immediate command, subsequent to the moment when the rest of the regiment last saw them alive, has remained partly a matter of conjecture, no officer or soldier who rode with him into the valley of the Little Big Horn, having lived to tell the tale. The only real evidence of how they came to meet their fate, was the testimony of the field where it overtook them. What was read upon the ground, as from an open page, was described in the official report of General Terry who came up with Gibbon's column.

Custer's trail, from the point where Reno crossed the stream, passed along and in rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank, for nearly or quite three miles. Then it came down to the bank of the river, but at once diverged from it again, as though Custer had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turning upon itself and almost completing a circle, the trail ceased. It was marked by the remains of officers and men and the bodies of horses, some of them dotted along the path, others heaped in ravines and upon knolls where halts appeared to have been made. There was abundant evidence that a gallant resistance had been

offered by Custer's troops, but that they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers.

The officers known to be killed were General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer, Lieutenants Cooke, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly, of the 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant Crittenden of the 20th Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon DeWolf; Lieutenant Harrington of the cavalry and Assistant Surgeon Lord were missing. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him and were killed. Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varnum of the cavalry and fifty-one men were wounded.

Following up the movements of Gibbon's column from the Yellowstone, starting from Tullock's Creek soon after five o'clock on the morning of June 25th, the infantry of Gibbon's command made a march of twenty-two miles over a most difficult country. In order that scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn, Gibbon's cavalry, with the battery, was then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, not camping until midnight. Scouts were sent out at half-past four in the morning of June 26th; they soon discovered three Indians who were at first supposed to be Sioux, but when overtaken they proved to be Crows who had been with General Custer. They brought to General Terry the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited; it was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry which had broken camp very early, soon came up and the whole column entered and moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn.

During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be Custer's position, to obtain information of the condition of affairs, but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in front of Gibbon's column. At twenty minutes before nine o'clock in the evening, the infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles, the men were very weary and daylight was fading. The column was therefore halted for the night at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the mouth of the stream.

On the morning of June 27th the advance was resumed and, after a march of nine miles, the intrenched position was reached, the withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley of the Little Big Horn being undoubtedly caused by the approach of Gibbon's troops.

Major Reno and Captain Benteen, both of whom were officers of experience, accustomed to seeing large bodies of mounted men, estimated the number of Indians engaged at not less than twenty-five hundred; other officers thought that the number was greater than this; the

village in the valley was about three miles in length and almost a mile in width. Besides the regular lodges quantities of temporary brushwood structures were found, indicating that many besides the proper inhabitants of the village had gathered there.

Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, with their respective adherents, were both at the battle of the Little Big Horn, and for a time, Sitting Bull was credited with an importance which did not belong to him, his own direct following being comparatively small. Afterwards a separation took place between Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, and the latter was, on several occasions, fought by the troops north of the Yellowstone.

During the afternoon and evening of June 27th, the wounded were moved to the camp of General Terry, and at five o'clock in the morning on the 28th, Reno's command proceeded to the battle-ground of Custer and buried two hundred and four bodies there.

The 28th of June was passed in making horse and hand litters for the wounded, so as to move them down to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, a transfer which occupied several days, for the marches had to be short. The same day a reconnoissance was made by Captain Ball of the 2d Cavalry, along the trail of the Indians when they left the valley of the Little Big Horn. He reported that they divided into two parties, one of which kept the valley of Long Fork, making, he thought for the Big Horn Mountains; the other turned more to the eastward. He also discovered leading into the valley, a very heavy trail, not more than five days old. This was entirely distinct from the one Custer had followed and indicated that at least two bands had united just before the battle.

In the evening of June 28th General Terry began moving the wounded but was able to proceed only four miles, on account of the insufficient number of litters. The 29th was spent in making a full supply of them, and in the evening of that day the column started again, the wounded being placed on the steamer "Far West," at the mouth of the Little Big Horn, at two o'clock in the morning of June 30th, reaching the depot on the Yellowstone the same afternoon. The steamer then proceeded with them to Fort A. Lincoln, the main command reaching the Yellowstone and camping on the bank of the river on the 2d of July.

Attempts were immediately made by General Terry to communicate with General Crook, who was somewhere in that part of the country, in order that concert of action might be established between the two expeditions. Two attempts failed, but a third succeeded; three private soldiers of the 7th Infantry, James Bell, William Evans and Benjamin H. Stewart, carried a dispatch through to General Crook and two of them returned with his reply.

As soon as the news of this disaster was received at Division Headquarters, additional troops were at once put in motion for General

Terry's command, as had already been done for that of General Crook, but these re-inforcements had to be collected from various stations on the frontier, some of them very remote from railroads, and much time was consumed before reaching their destinations.

During this period, the bands which had broken off from the main body of hostiles, and the young warriors from the agencies, continued their old well-known methods of warfare, stealing horses on the frontier and killing small parties of citizens, while the constant communications of the hostiles with Indians at the agencies, made it evident that supplies of food and ammunition were still being drawn from those places.

To prevent this, it had been deemed necessary that the military should control the agencies, and on May 29th the Interior Department had been requested to so co-operate with the military as to enable the latter to carry out the policy of arresting, disarming and dismounting such of the hostiles as made their appearance at these agencies. On July 18th this request was again earnestly renewed by Lieutenant General Sheridan, and on the 22d the Honorable Secretary of the Interior authorized the military to assume control of all the agencies in the Sioux country, but it was too late ; extensive trading with the enemy had been going on, and large supplies of ammunition had thus been obtained by the hostiles to carry on the war. However, the commanding officers at Camps Robinson and Sheridan were at once ordered to take possession at Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's Agencies, and Colonel Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry, was sent to Red Cloud Agency, with a force to arrest any hostiles who came in and to count and enroll the Indians. A careful count was made by September 1st, and it was found that those at Red Cloud numbered only four thousand seven hundred and sixty, nearly one half less than had been reported by the Agent. The count at Spotted Tail's Agency developed less than five thousand, whereas nearly double that number were presumed to be present at their agency and were ostensibly issued to. Troops were also sent to the Missouri River Agencies to accomplish these same purposes, and the number of Indians actually present was found to be from one-third to one-half less than reported present for issues. It was then easy to see where the small bands originally out, and upon whom the war was being waged, obtained their strength and supplies.

At last, on July 22d Congress having passed a bill authorizing the construction of the two posts in the Yellowstone country, recommended long before this war began, preparations were made to begin them at once and all the material was prepared as rapidly as possible, but the season had now become so far advanced that it was found impracticable to get the supplies up the Yellowstone River, on account of low water, so the building of the posts had to be deferred until the following spring. However, a temporary cantonment was ordered to be immediately con-

structed at the mouth of Tongue River, the place selected for one of the permanent posts, (now Fort Keogh,) and a strong garrison, under the command of Colonel Miles, 5th Infantry, was detailed to occupy it.

July 7th, Lieutenant F. W. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, commanding a detachment of twenty-five men, with several citizens, was sent by General Crook to make a reconnoissance, and when near where the Little Big Horn River emerges from the Big Horn Mountains, encountered a very large force of Indians who nearly succeeded in capturing the entire detachment. By great coolness, abandoning all their horses, after a very gallant fight, Lieutenant Sibley's party succeeded in escaping from the Indians and on foot made their way over a most broken country to General Crook's camp, where they arrived safely, in an almost exhausted condition.

July 17th, information having been received of a movement of the Indians at Red Cloud's Agency to join the hostiles north of them, Colonel Merritt with Troops "A," "B," "D," "G," "I," "K," and "M," 5th Cavalry, by a rapid march succeeded in intercepting a band of about eight hundred Indians near Hat Creek, Wyoming, surprised them, killed one Indian, wounded one and chased the entire band back to the Red Cloud Agency.

July 30th, Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, with a detachment of forty men, struck a camp of hostile Lipans and Kickapoos, near Saragossa, Mexico, killed ten and captured four Indians with about one hundred horses.

August 2d, near the mouth of the Rosebud, Montana, Major O. H. Moore with four officers aud two companies of the 6th Infantry and one company of the 17th Infantry, had a fight in which one white scout and one Indian were killed.

August 14th, a steamer carrying troops and government supplies, was fired upon by Indians near Fort Buford, Dakota; the troops returned the fire and the Indians fled: no casualties occurred.

August 23d, Lieutenant Bronson, with Company "G," 6th Infantry, had a fight with Indians on the Yellowstone River, Montana: one enlisted man was wounded.

General Crook having received re-inforcements and having learned that the hostiles had now moved eastward from the Big Horn Mountains, marched with his column, on the 5th of August, down the Tongue River in pursuit. He followed the trail across Powder River and some distance east, when it separated and became indistinct, part of it going towards the Black Hills and the agencies. He then marched his command southward, in the direction of the Black Hills, and on

September 9th, a battalion consisting of one hundred and fifty men of the 3d Cavalry, under Captain Anson Mills, after a very trying night-march, succeeded at day-break in surprising the village of "American

Horse," at Slim Buttes, Dakota, capturing the entire village of about thirty-seven lodges, with quantities of supplies, arms and ammunition, and about one hundred and seventy-five ponies. Among the articles taken from this village, were a guidon of the 7th Cavalry, a pair of gloves marked with the name of Colonel Keogh, 7th Cavalry, who was killed with Custer, and many other things which were recognized as belonging to that command. The battalion of Captain Mills suffered a loss of one enlisted man killed, six wounded, and Lieutenant A. H. Von Luettwitz, 3d Cavalry, so seriously wounded in the leg as to require amputation. The loss of the Indians was "American Horse," mortally wounded, four Indians killed and about a dozen captured. The village of Crazy Horse was only a short distance away, and after the first flight from camp, the Indians returned in increased numbers and attacked Mills' command, but the main column of General Crook having arrived, the Indians were worsted in several encounters which took place, a force under Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Royall, 3d Cavalry, consisting of battalions of the 2d and 3d Cavalry, having one man wounded. The Indians continued hovering around the command, taking positions in ravines from which they had to be dislodged, with much patience and exposure to the troops. In the several fights which occurred, the 5th Cavalry, under General Carr, lost one enlisted man and one white scout killed, and five enlisted men wounded, the loss inflicted by his force upon the Indians being estimated at seven or eight killed. Major Chambers, 4th Infantry, with the infantry battalion, consisting of three companies of the 4th Infantry, three of the 9th Infantry and four of the 14th Infantry, drove off from the bluffs parties of Indians who were firing into the camp of the command, one enlisted man of the 9th Infantry being severely wounded in these operations.

On September 12th, Major Upham, with one hundred and fifty men of the 5th Cavalry, was sent by General Crook to follow a trail leading down Owl Creek, but returned on the 14th without having found any village. One private soldier of his command was killed by Indians on the Belle Fourche.

During the later operations of General Crook's column, the troops, being without tents, suffered not only from the incessant cold rains prevailing, but were wholly without regular food. Having met with General Terry's column, the latter had shared its supplies with General Crook, but these became exhausted and for days General Crook's troops were obliged to subsist principally upon horse flesh. The animals of the cavalry were so worn out by hard marching, want of forage and exposure to constant storms, that General Crook's column moved to Custer City and there obtained supplies.

September 15th, Captain Henry Carroll, with Troop "F," 9th Cavalry, had a fight with a party of Indians in the Florida Mountains, New

Mexico, killed one Indian and captured eleven head of stock: one enlisted man was wounded.

October 10th, Captain C. W. Miner, 22d Infantry, with Companies "H," "G," and "K," 22d Infantry, and Company "C," 17th Infantry, escorting a train of ninety-four wagons, started from the camp at mouth of Glendive Creek, Montana, for the cantonment at mouth of Tongue River. The train was attacked in its camp that night, by Indians estimated at from four to six hundred, several of the animals wounded and forty-seven mules stampeded and captured. In this crippled condition the train attempted to reach Clear Creek, eight miles further on, being constantly harassed by the hostiles in large force, but finding it impossible to continue, returned to Glendive Creek for reinforcements.

The teamsters having become too demoralized to proceed, forty-one of them were discharged and soldiers were detailed to drive. The escort, now consisting of five companies of infantry, numbering eleven officers and one hundred and eighty-five men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Otis, 22d Infantry, again attempted to carry these much needed supplies to the garrison at Tongue River.

October 15th, on Spring Creek the Indians, increased to an estimated strength of from seven to eight hundred warriors, again attacked the train which, however, formed in compact lines, pressed on, the infantry escort charging the Indians repeatedly and driving them back, while the wagons slowly advanced. Three or four scouts from Colonel Miles' command were met here, having been attacked by Indians and one of their party killed. The train proceeded, with the escort skirmishing, until Clear Creek was reached, the point from which Captain Miner had previously been obliged to return. Here the Indians made the most determined attack, firing the prairie and the wagons being obliged to advance through the flames. Compactly arranged in four lines, the wagons proceeded, the entire escort being engaged in alternately charging the Indians, driving them back and then regaining the moving teams; three or four of the escort were wounded and a considerable number of Indian saddles emptied.

On October 16th, whilst advancing, an Indian runner approached and left upon a hill the following communication:

"YELLOWSTONE:

I want to know what you are doing traveling on this road. You scare all the buffalo away. I want to hunt in this place. I want you to turn back from here. If you don't I will fight you again. I want you to leave what you have got here and turn back from here.

I am your friend,

SITTING BULL.

I mean all the rations you have got and some powder. Wish you would write as soon as you can."

Colonel Otis sent out a scout, named Jackson, with a reply to Sitting Bull's note, stating that he intended to take the train through to Tongue River and would be pleased to accommodate the Indians with a fight at any time.

The train proceeded, the Indians surrounding it and keeping up firing at long range. After proceeding a short distance, two Indians appeared with a flag of truce and communication was again opened with the hostiles who stated they were hungry, tired of the war and wanted to make peace. Sitting Bull wanted to meet Colonel Otis outside of the lines of the escort, which invitation, however, Colonel Otis declined, though professing a willingness to meet Sitting Bull inside the lines of the troops. This the wary savage was afraid to do, but sent three chiefs to represent him. Colonel Otis made them a present of one hundred and fifty pounds of hard bread and two sides of bacon, said that he had no authority to treat with them, but that the Indians could go to Tongue River and there make known their wishes regarding surrender. The train moved on and the Indians fell to its rear, finally disappearing altogether.

On the night of the 18th of October Colonel Otis met Colonel Miles, with his entire regiment who, alarmed for safety of the train, had advanced to meet it. Colonel Otis succeeded in reaching Tongue River, delivered his supplies and returned safely with his wagons to Glendive, on October 26th.

Shortly after meeting Colonel Otis and learning from him the immediate situation, Colonel Miles, with the entire 5th Infantry, started after Sitting Bull, overtaking him near Cedar Creek, Montana, north of the Yellowstone. Colonel Miles met Sitting Bull between the lines of the troops and of the Indians, the latter having sent a flag of truce to Miles, desiring to communicate.

Sitting Bull simply desired to hunt buffalo and trade for ammunition; he would agree that the Indians should not fire on the soldiers, if unmolested; in short, he wanted simply "an old-fashioned peace" for the winter. He was informed of the terms of the government, told how he could have peace and that he must bring in his tribe to near the camp of the troops. The interview closed unsatisfactorily and Colonel Miles' column, numbering three hundred and ninety-eight rifles, moved and camped on Cedar Creek, so as to intercept, more easily, the movement of the Indians which was northward, Sitting Bull being told to come again next day.

Whilst the command was moving north between the Indian camp and the Big Dry River, the Indians again appeared and desired to talk. Another council followed between the lines, October 21st, Sitting Bull and a number of principal men being present. Sitting Bull wanted peace, if he could have it upon his own terms. He was told the conditions of the government, which were that he should either camp his peo-

ple at some point on the Yellowstone River, near to the troops, or go into some agency and place his people under subjection to the government. He said he would come in to trade for ammunition, but wanted no rations or annuities and desired to live free, as an Indian. He gave no assurance of good faith and, as the council broke up, he was told that a non-acceptance of the terms of the government would be considered an act of hostility. The Indians took positions instantly for a fight and an engagement followed, the Indians being driven from every part of the field, through their camp ground, down Bad Route Creek and pursued forty-two miles to the south side of the Yellowstone. In their retreat they abandoned tons of dried meat, quantities of lodge poles, camp equipage, ponies and broken down cavalry horses. Five dead warriors were left on the field, besides those they were seen to carry away. Their force was estimated at upwards of one thousand warriors.

On October 27th, over four hundred lodges of Indians, numbering about two thousand men, women and children, surrendered to Colonel Miles; five chiefs giving themselves up as hostages for the delivery of men, women, children, ponies, arms and ammunition at the agencies; Sitting Bull himself escaped northward with his own small band, and was joined later by "Gall" and other chiefs with their followers. Having returned to Tongue River Cantonment, Colonel Miles organized a force numbering four hundred and thirty-four rifles and moved north in pursuit of Sitting Bull, but the trail was obliterated by the snow, in the vicinity of the Big Dry River. A band of one hundred and nineteen lodges under "Iron Dog" crossed the Missouri in advance of the command and dissolved itself in the Yanktonnais camp, Sitting Bull continuing to hover about the neighborhood of the Missouri River and its branches, for some time afterwards.

October 14th, a detachment of Troop "K," 2d Cavalry was reported as having a fight on Richard Creek, Wyoming, one soldier being killed.

General Crook, having learned that there was danger of a considerable number of Indians at Red Cloud Agency again attempting to join the hostiles, directed a strong force, from his column, to proceed to that agency, under command of Colonel Merritt, 5th Cavalry, for the purpose of disarming and dismounting the bands from which trouble was expected. Before Colonel Merritt could reach there, however, affairs had assumed such a threatening aspect that it was determined to arrest and disarm the Indians, with such force as was at hand. Accordingly Colonel Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry, with eight troops of cavalry, on

October 22d succeeded, at night, in surrounding and surprising Red Cloud's and Red Leaf's bands, so that when daylight dawned on the 23d, the Indians surrendered without firing a shot. The Indians, numbering about four hundred warriors, were at once disarmed and, followed by their families, with camp equipage and property, were brought into the

agency, where they were released and put into camp. About seven hundred ponies were captured, together with all the arms and ammunition the Indians had about their persons and in the lodges.

General Crook then had a council with Spotted Tail and, satisfied that the latter intended to be loyal to the government, placed this Indian in charge of all the Indians at both Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, deposing Red Cloud, the conduct of whose followers had given evidence of anything but proper intentions. These Indians were the same who had killed a large part of the garrison of Fort Phil Kearney, in 1866, and who had, in 1874, threatened to massacre the people at Red Cloud Agency, because they attempted to hoist the United States flag over it.

The troops composing what had been known as the "Big Horn Expedition," under General Crook, having been distributed to their stations for the winter, another column, known as the "Powder River Expedition," was organized and left Fort Fetterman November 15th, 1876. It consisted of Troop "K," 2d Cavalry, "H," and "K," 3d Cavalry, "B," "D," "E," "F," and "M," 4th Cavalry and "H," and "L," 5th Cavalry, the cavalry being all commanded by Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry. The infantry and artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. I. Dodge, 23d Infantry, consisted of Companies "A," "B," "D," "F," "I," and "K," 9th Infantry, "D," and "G," 14th Infantry, "C," "G," and "I," 23d Infantry and "C," "F," "H," and "K," 4th Artillery. A cantonment was established near old Fort Reno, Wyoming, and the cavalry was sent out, under Colonel Mackenzie, to find and strike a large village which had been reported.

At noon on November 24th, while marching toward the Sioux Pass of the Big Horn Mountains, Mackenzie's Indian scouts reported the camp of the enemy about twenty miles distant, near the north fork of Powder River. The command halted till sunset, intending, by a night march, to surprise the Indians at daybreak, and soon after that hour on the 25th, almost a complete surprise was effected. The only practicable approach to the village was at the lower end and the Indians took refuge in a network of very deep ravines beyond the upper end of the camp, leaving on foot and taking nothing but their arms with them. A brisk fight for about an hour ensued, after which skirmishing was kept up until night. The village, consisting of one hundred and seventy-three lodges, with their contents, was entirely destroyed and about five hundred ponies were captured. The bodies of twenty-five dead Indians fell into the hands of the troops, but it was believed a much heavier loss was inflicted. The casualties to the troops were five men killed and twenty-five wounded, besides nineteen horses killed. In a very gallant charge upon the Indians, Lieutenant John A. McKinney, 4th Cavalry, was killed.

The severity of the weather was intense, and being so encumbered by his wounded, Mackenzie rejoined the main column of the expedition

which had been following him, all returning to the cantonment near Fort Reno. The thermometer was so far below zero that further active field operations, in such weather, were considered impracticable and they were, therefore, suspended for the winter.

Meanwhile, in the Department of Dakota, the operations of Colonel Miles against Sitting Bull and his confederates were continued. On December 7th, First Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin, with Companies "G," "H," and "I," 5th Infantry, numbering one hundred officers and men, overtook Sitting Bull's camp of one hundred and ninety lodges, followed and drove it south of the Missouri, near the mouth of Bark Creek. The Indians resisted Baldwin's crossing of the river, for a short time and then retreated into the bad lands. On December 18th, this same force, under Lieutenant Baldwin, surprised Sitting Bull's band of one hundred and twenty-two lodges, near the head of the Red water, a southern affluent of the Missouri, capturing the entire camp and its contents, together with about sixty horses, ponies and mules. The Indians escaped with little besides what they had upon their persons and scattered southward across the Yellowstone.

1877.

The large cantonment at the mouth of the Tongue River having been established, from this point as a base, the pursuit of the remnants of the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes with Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, was energetically pressed by the troops under Colonel Miles. The low state of water in the river, now gave the troops on the Yellowstone a three-fold task of great difficulty, to shelter themselves by building huts, to bring up their supplies by tedious hauling from the head of navigation, and to prosecute, simultaneously, in the midst of winter, vigorous field operations against the hostiles.

On the 29th of December, Colonel Miles, with Companies "A," "C," "D," "E," and "K," 5th Infantry, and Companies "E," and "F," 22d Infantry, numbering four hundred and thirty-six officers and men, with two pieces of artillery, moved out against the Sioux and Cheyennes under Crazy Horse, whose camp had been reported south of the Yellowstone, in the valley of Tongue River. As the column moved up the Tongue, the Indians abandoned their winter camps consisting of about six hundred lodges, and the column had two sharp skirmishes on the 1st and 3d of January, driving the Indians up the valley of Tongue River, until the night of the 7th, when the advance captured a young warrior and seven Cheyenne women and children, who proved to be relatives of one of the head-men of the tribe. A determined attempt was made by the Indians to rescue the prisoners, and preparations were made for the severe fight to be expected the next day. On the morning of January 8th, about six hundred warriors appeared in front of the troops and an engagement followed, lasting about five hours. The fight took place in a cañon, the Indians occupying a spur of the Wolf Mountain range, from which they were driven by repeated charges. The ground was covered with ice and snow to a depth of from one to three feet, and the latter portion of the engagement was fought in a blinding snow-storm, the troops stumbling and falling, in scaling the ice and snow-covered cliffs from which the Indians were driven, with serious loss in killed and wounded, through the Wolf Mountains and in the direction of the Big Horn range. The troops lost three men killed and eight wounded. The column then returned to the cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River.

January 9th, a detachment of Troops "H," and "L," 6th Cavalry, and

Company "C," Indian scouts, under command of Lieutenant J. A. Rucker, 6th Cavalry, from the Department of Arizona, had a fight with a band of Indians in the mountains in the western part of New Mexico, killing ten Indians and capturing one; one enlisted man was wounded.

January 12th, on Elkhorn Creek, Wyoming, a small detachment of Troop "A," 3d Cavalry, had a fight with a band of Indians, three enlisted men being wounded.

February 23d, near Deadwood, Dakota, Lieutenant J. F. Cummings, with Troop "C," 3d Cavalry, attacked a war party of Indians, killing one Indian and re-capturing six hundred sheep, seventeen horses and seven head of cattle.

May 4th, Captain P. L. Lee, with Troop "G," 10th Cavalry, had a fight with Indians near Lake Quemado, Texas, killing four and capturing six; one enlisted man was killed, sixty-nine head of stock were captured, and twelve lodges, with their contents destroyed. On May 6th, three more lodges and their supplies were burned by Captain Lee's command in Cañon Resecata.

The prisoners which Colonel Miles' command captured from Crazy Horse's village, on the night of January 7th, proved a valuable acquisition in communicating with the hostiles and in arranging negotiations for their surrender. On February 1st Colonel Miles sent out a scout, with two of the captives, offering terms on which a surrender would be accepted, informing the hostiles that a non-compliance would result in a movement of the troops against them. Following up the trail from the scene of the engagement of January 8th, near the Wolf Mountains, the Indians were found camped on a tributary of the Little Big Horn. The mission was successfully executed and on February 19th the scout returned with nineteen Indians, mainly chiefs and leading warriors, who desired to learn the exact conditions upon which they could surrender. The terms were repeated, viz: unconditional surrender and compliance with such orders as might be received from higher authority. The delegation returned to their village, the camps moved to near the forks of Powder River, for a general council and a large delegation of leading chiefs came in, March 18th, to learn whether further concessions could be obtained from Colonel Miles. They were informed that there would be no change in previous conditions and that it would be equally satisfactory if the Indians surrendered at the more southern agencies, but that they must do one thing or the other, or troops would be immediately sent out after them. Crazy Horse's uncle, named "Little Hawk," with others, then guaranteed to either bring the Indian camp to the cantonment at Tongue River, or to take it to the lower agencies, leaving in Colonel Miles' hands as a pledge of good faith, nine hostages, prominent men and head warriors of both tribes. Three hundred Indians led by "Two Moons," "Hump," and other chiefs,

surrendered to Colonel Miles on April 22d. The largest part of the bands, numbering more than two thousand, led by Crazy Horse, Little Hawk, and others, moved southward and surrendered at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies in May.

Crazy Horse and his people were placed on the reservation, near Camp Robinson, where, for a time, they appeared quiet and peaceable, but in a few months the restraints of this new position became so irksome to Crazy Horse, that he began to concoct schemes again involving his people in war. It was determined, therefore, to arrest and confine him. Whilst on his way to the guard-house, he broke from those around him and attempted to escape by hewing his way, with a knife, through the circle of sentinels and by-standers. In the melée, he was fatally wounded and died on the night of September 7th.

In the meantime Sitting Bull's camp had gathered near the Yellowstone, and when Crazy Horse and his confederates decided to place themselves under subjection to the Government, Sitting Bull's band, in order to avoid surrendering and to escape further pursuit, retreated beyond the northern boundary and took refuge on Canadian soil, the party being in a very destitute condition, almost out of ammunition and having lost nearly everything excepting their guns and horses.

From those who had surrendered, Colonel Miles learned that a band of renegades, chiefly Minneconjous, under "Lame Deer," had determined not to yield, had broken off from those who surrendered at Tongue River, and had moved westward. This was about April 22d, and as soon as the necessary forage could be obtained, on May 1st, Colonel Miles, with a force consisting of Troops "F," "G," "H," and "L," 2d Cavalry, Companies "E," and "H," 5th Infantry, and "E," "F," "G," and "H," 22d Infantry, started up Tongue River. At a point sixty-three miles from its mouth, they cut loose from the wagons, struck across to and moved up the Rosebud, and after a very hard march, with scarcely a halt during two nights and one day, the command surprised Lame Deer's band on May 7th, near the mouth of Muddy Creek, an affluent of the Rosebud. The village was charged in fine style and the Indian herd of animals cut off and secured. The Indians were called on to surrender; Lame Deer and "Iron Star," his head warrior, appeared desirous of doing so, but after shaking hands with some of the officers, the Indians either meditating treachery or fearing it, again began firing. This ended peace making and the fight was resumed, the hostiles being driven, in a running fight, eight miles, across the broken country, to the Rosebud. Fourteen Indians were killed, including Lame Deer and Iron Star, four hundred and fifty horses, mules and ponies, and the entire Indian camp outfit were captured, including fifty-one lodges well stored with supplies. Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, was slightly wounded; four enlisted men were killed and six were wounded. The Indians who escaped sub-

sequently moved eastward to the Little Missouri and the command returned to the cantonment, where four companies, "B," "F," "G," and "I," 5th Infantry, were mounted with the Indian ponies and continued to serve as cavalry until after the Nez Percés campaign in the following autumn.

During the remainder of May and the early part of June, the force under Colonel Miles, commanding the district of the Yellowstone, was increased by eleven troops of the 7th Cavalry, four companies of the 1st Infantry, and two of the 11th Infantry. A portion of these were sent to assist in the construction of the new post on the Big Horn, (now Fort Custer,) and field operations were continued by several separate columns from Colonel Miles' force.

One of these detachments, consisting of six companies of the 22d Infantry, three companies of the 1st Infantry, and one troop of the 7th Cavalry, under command of Major H. M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry, on June 16th, left Tongue River, dropped down by boat to below the mouth of Powder River, marched thence beyond the Box Elder, on the Upper Little Missouri, and struck the trail of Lame Deer's band. This was followed nearly to Sentinel Buttes, the advance overtaking and skirmishing with a part of the band.

A second detachment, consisting of three troops of the 2d Cavalry and one piece of artillery, was sent by boat from Tongue River to Glendive, July 2d, with orders to march towards the Little Missouri and to try to intercept the Indians pursued by Major Lazelle. The two forces united on the Yellowstone about July 18th, and the three troops of the 2d Cavalry, reinforced by three companies, "A," "H," and "I," 5th Infantry, mounted, were placed under command of Major J. S. Brisbin, 2d Cavalry. These two commands moved across the Little Missouri, following the trail of the Indians up that stream to Short Pine Hills. Major Lazelle's force then returned with the wagons to Wolf Rapids and subsequently to Tongue River, arriving there about the end of August. Brisbin's column, with pack animals, continued the pursuit of the Indians across the Little Powder River, then to the main Powder and over the Wyoming boundary, gaining upon the hostiles and causing them to abandon some of their property, but without succeeding in getting a fight. Worn out by the hard marching and pursuit, Brisbin's column returned by the valleys of Powder and Tongue Rivers to the cantonment at the mouth of the latter, where it arrived August 30th; the Indians, continually pursued and harrassed by the troops, moved southward to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, surrendering there during the months of July, August and September.

In the latter part of July, the Nez Percés Indians, pursued by General Howard, with troops from the Department of the Columbia, made their way, via the Lo-Lo trail, toward Montana; Captain Rawn, 7th In-

fantry, promptly threw a small force consisting of his company of thirty men and a few citizen volunteers, into the Lo-Lo Pass, where they intrenched themselves in the cañon, determined to dispute the entrance of "Chief Joseph" and his band into Montana.

On July 27th, Captain Rawn had a talk with the Nez Percés, who proposed, if unmolested, to march peaceably through the Bitter Root valley, but Captain Rawn refused to allow them to pass without the warriors surrendering their arms. Another council was arranged for the following day, July 28th, Captain Rawn hoping to detain the Nez Percés until General Howard's troops, or expected assistance from Fort Shaw, Montana, under Colonel Gibbon, should arrive.

After the second council, the Nez Percés refused to comply with Captain Rawn's demands and, by climbing the hills, succeeded in passing around his flank into the Bitter Root valley. Captain Rawn then abandoned his breastworks, formed a skirmish line across the cañon and advanced in the direction the Indians had taken, but they retreated into the Bitter Root; only about a dozen or twenty of the volunteers remaining with Captain Rawn's small company, it was obliged to return to its post near Missoula.

Colonel J. Gibbon, 7th Infantry, having collected from the posts in Montana, several companies of his regiment, started from Fort Shaw for Missoula, one hundred and fifty miles distant, making the march in seven days. He reached the new post, there, on the afternoon of August 3d, his force consisting of companies "A," "D," "F," "G," "I," and "K," 7th Infantry, with about thirty-five citizen volunteers, aggregating one hundred and ninety-one officers and men.

With this command Colonel Gibbon started in pursuit of the Indians, who had turned southward up the valley of the Bitter Root, and after five days of terrible climbing over the rugged and broken country intervening, the Nez Percés village was overtaken, on the night of the 8th of August, in the "Big Hole Basin," Montana. The troops quietly made their way, in the darkness, through the Indian herd of ponies, and stationed themselves near the village, the command lying down to wait for dawn.

As day began to break, the troops, in perfect silence, moved to their positions for attack, a deep slough, with water waist deep, having to be crossed before reaching the Indian camp. Suddenly a single shot was heard on the extreme left, followed quickly by others, and the line of men sprang forward. A heavy fire was at once opened along the entire length of the Indian "teepees," the startled Nez Percés rushing from their lodges in every direction, many taking refuge in the brush and behind the bank of the creek, along which the village lay. A destructive fire was poured into the troops, as the latter came into the open

ground, but in less than twenty minutes they were in full possession of the camp and orders were given for its destruction.

Whilst part of the men were engaged in burning the lodges, the Indians kept up a fire from their sheltered positions, officers and men falling rapidly under these well directed shots, until orders were reluctantly given to withdraw from the village and take shelter in the timber. This movement was successfully accomplished, the troops carrying off with them such of their wounded as could be found, the Nez Percés following closely and keeping up a constant fire. The fighting continued with activity all day, the Indians attempting to burn out the troops, by setting fire to the grass and woods, and during the night shots were occasionally discharged into the position of the troops.

In the night march, on August 8th, to surprise and attack the camp, the supply train had to be left behind, so that the troops were wholly without food, blankets, or medicine for the wounded, all being forced to satisfy hunger, as well as they could, with the flesh of their dead horses. About eleven o'clock at night, on August 10th, the Indians gave the troops a parting volley and disappeared.

On the morning of August 11th, parties were sent out by Gibbon to bury the dead, all of whom were found and properly interred. At ten o'clock in the morning, General Howard, with a small escort from his column, reached Gibbon's position, and preparations were at once made to resume the pursuit.

In this engagement the casualties were very great, considering the small size of the force engaged, and were as follows: Killed, Captain William Logan and First Lieutenant James H. Bradley, 7th Infantry, twenty-one enlisted men and six citizens; total killed, twenty-nine. Wounded, Colonel John Gibbon, Captain C. Williams, two wounds; First Lieutenant C. A. Coolidge, three wounds; First Lieutenant William L. English, two wounds, one wound mortal; Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, three wounds; four citizen volunteers wounded and thirty-one enlisted men, one of the latter mortally; total killed and wounded, sixty-nine, out of a strength of one hundred and ninety-one. Lieutenant English died of his wounds August 19th.

Captain Comba, who commanded the burial party, reported finding the bodies of eighty-nine dead Indians on the field.

On August 13th, fifty of Colonel Gibbon's badly crippled force volunteered, under Captain Browning and Lieutenants Wright and Van Orsdale, to go with General Howard in pursuit of the hostiles, and Colonel Gibbon proceeded with the wounded to Deer Lodge, Montana, ninety-miles distant, where they arrived on August 16th. Captain R. Norwood, with Troop "L," 2d Cavalry, started from Fort Ellis, August 8th, to join Colonel Gibbon in the field, but while en route was ordered to report to General Howard.

After leaving the Big Hole battle ground, the Nez Percés proceeded south, past the town of Bannock, murdering settlers and stealing stock as they went. They then crossed the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, east of Fort Lemhi, turned east and recrossed the Rockies again, near Henry's Lake, moved thence to the Madison River, up that stream to the Geyser Basin and through that to the Yellowstone. This they crossed, and then moved, by an irregular course, to Clark's Fork and down that to its junction with the Yellowstone, closely pursued by General Howard's wearied troops and the detachment from Colonel Gibbon's command.

Early in the morning of August 20th, at Camas Meadows, Idaho, the Nez Percés succeeded in capturing about one hundred mules from General Howard; Major Sanford, with two troops of the 1st Cavalry, and that of Captain Norwood, pursued with great energy, struck the Indians and recaptured about fifty of the animals. In this attack Lieutenant H. M. Benson, 7th Infantry, attached to Captain Norwood's troop, and six enlisted men were wounded; one enlisted man was killed.

Information of the direction the Nez Percés were taking having been transmitted by telegraph, Colonel Sturgis, with Troops "F," "G," "H," "I," "L," and "M," 7th Cavalry, numbering about three hundred and sixty men, was dispatched from the neighborhood of Tongue River, to try to intercept the hostiles in the direction of Judith Gap. On August 27th, Colonel Sturgis received, by way of Fort Ellis, a telegram from General Howard, dated the 25th, at Virginia City, Montana, stating that the hostiles would cross the Stinking River, about one hundred miles southeast of the Crow Agency: he also received information through his scouting parties which satisfied him that the Nez Percés were still south of the Yellowstone, so Colonel Sturgis decided to watch both the Stinking River and Clark's Fork. On September 8th he struck the trail, and on September 11th met the exhausted troops of General Howard in the vicinity of Clark's Fork.

Colonel Sturgis pushed on, with his own command, hoping by forced marches of fifty or sixty miles per day, for three or four days, to overtake the Nez Percés; so, joined by about fifty men of Troops "C," and "K," 1st Cavalry, and two mountain howitzers from General Howard's expedition, the chase was resumed. At the same time word was sent by couriers to Colonel Miles, at Tongue River, notifying him of the course the Nez Percés were last following, in the belief that he might, by a rapid direct march from his post, intercept the hostiles still further to the north.

The first day after leaving General Howard, Colonel Sturgis marched fifty miles, and the next morning, September 13th, he reached the Yellowstone and crossed the river. The Nez Percés being reported in sight, the column moved rapidly down the valley six or seven miles, the advance

guard attacking a few Indian skirmishers posted behind the crests of some ridges. Colonel Sturgis' entire force soon became engaged and drove these Indians back upon their main body which was moving up Cañon Creek. The Indians strongly occupied both the cañon and high ground on each side of it, but they were steadily driven by the troops from rock to rock, toward the head of the cañon, when nightfall put an end to the fight.

The loss of the Indians in this engagement and in the pursuit on the following day, was twenty-one killed ; the loss of the troops was three enlisted men killed and Captain T. H. French, 7th Cavalry, and eleven enlisted men wounded ; the number of ponies lost by the Indians was altogether about nine hundred.

Early on September 14th, Sturgis resumed the pursuit, preceeded by a large party of Crow scouts, who killed five more of the rear guard of the Nez Percés and captured four hundred of the entire number of ponies taken by Sturgis' command. Worn out by incessant marching, the troops could do little, however, to diminish the distance between themselves and the Indians, every officer and man of the cavalry taken from General Howard's column, being on foot, owing to the exhausted condition of their horses. For several days the troops had been wholly without rations and the limit of endurance had been reached by both men and animals; Colonel Sturgis accordingly discontinued his pursuit and waited for General Howard to overtake him, when both commands were united, and marched together from the Musselshell to the Missouri, reaching Carroll, on October 1st. General Howard proceeded by boat to Cow Island, leaving Colonel Sturgis in command of the troops.

The night of September 17th, Colonel Miles received the communications informing him of the movements of the Nez Percés; he at once started from Tongue River, September 18th, and marched rapidly in a northwest direction to intercept the enemy. His force consisted of Troops "F," "G," and "H," 2d Cavalry, "A," "D," and "K," 7th Cavalry and Companies "B," "F," "G," "I," and "K," 5th Infantry, (mounted,) two pieces of light artillery and a detachment of white and Indian scouts; he decided to push for the gap between the northern end of the Little Rocky and the Bear Paw Mountains. On September 23d the Nez Percés crossed the Missouri, at Cow Island, destroying the public and private stores there. A detachment of twelve men, under Sergeant Molchert, 7th Infantry, was stationed at this point, in a slight intrenchment; they were repeatedly charged by the Nez Percés, who were, however, as often repulsed by the little garrison consisting of but four citizens and Sergeant Molchert's detachment ; two of the citizens were wounded.

Major Ilges, 7th Infantry, commanding at Fort Benton, received information, on September 21st, that the Nez Percés were approaching

Fort Claggett; he immediately started with his single weak company of the 7th Infantry and a party of thirty-six citizen volunteers, and reached Claggett the next day. On September 26th a skirmish ensued, lasting two hours, one of the volunteers being killed. Major Ilges, feeling that his force was not strong enough to continue the pursuit, he withdrew to Cow Island.

On September 25th, Colonel Miles received, through the citizens who had escaped from Cow Island, information that the Indians had crossed the Missouri, so he began very rapid forced marches which brought his command to the Bear Paw range on September 29th.

On September 30th, at seven o'clock in the morning, after a march of two hundred and sixty-seven miles, Colonel Miles' command was upon the trail of the Nez Percés and their village was reported only a few miles away. It was located within the curve of a cresent shaped cut bank in the valley of Snake Creek and this, with the position of some warriors in ravines leading into the valley, rendered it impossible, for his scouts to determine the full size and strength of the camp. The whole column, however, advanced at a rapid gait, the leading battalion of the 2d Cavalry being sent to make a slight detour, attack in rear, and cut off and secure the herd. This was done in gallant style, the battalion, in a running fight, capturing upwards of eight hundred ponies; the battalions of the 7th Cavalry and the 5th Infantry charged, mounted, directly upon the village.

The attack was met by a desperate resistance and every advance was stubbornly contested by the Indians, but with a courageous persistence, fighting dismounted, the troops secured command of the whole Indian position, excepting the beds of the ravines in which some of the warriors were posted. A charge was made on foot by a part of the 5th Infantry down a slope and along the open valley of the creek into the village, but the fire of the Indians soon disabled thirty-five per cent of the detachment which made this assault, and attempts to capture the village, by such means, had to be abandoned.

In the first charge by the troops and during the hot fighting which followed, Captain O. Hale, 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant J. W. Biddle, 7th Cavalry, and twenty-two enlisted men were killed; Captains Moylan and Godfrey, 7th Cavalry, First Lieutenants Baird and Romeyn, 5th Infantry, and thirty-eight enlisted men were wounded.

The Indian herd having been captured, the eventual escape of the village became almost impossible. The casualties to the troops had amounted to twenty per cent of the force engaged, there were many wounded to care for, and there were neither tents nor fuel, a cold wind and snow storm prevailing on the night of September 30th, so Colonel Miles determined to simply hold his advantage for a time, notifying General Howard and Colonel Sturgis of the situation; Colonel Sturgis

received Colonel Miles' dispatch on the evening of October 2d, and at once started his troops for the battle field.

On the morning of October 1st, however, communication was opened between Colonel Miles' troops and the Indians, and Chief Joseph, with several of his warriors, appeared under a flag of truce: they expressed a willingness to surrender, and brought up a part of their arms, (eleven rifles and carbines,) but being suspicious, the Nez Percés remaining in camp hesitated to come forward and lay down their arms. While Chief Joseph remained in Colonel Miles' camp, Lieutenant Jerome, 2d Cavalry, was sent to ascertain what was going on in the village; he went into the Indian camp and was detained there by the Nez Percés, unharmed, until Joseph returned on the afternoon of October 2d. General Howard with a small escort, arrived upon the scene, on the evening of October 4th, in time to be present at the full surrrender of the Indians.

During the fight with Colonel Miles' command, seventeen Indians were killed and forty wounded; the surrender included eighty-seven warriors, one hundred and eighty-four squaws and one hundred and forty-seven children. The prisoners were first sent to Fort A. Lincoln, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and were finally located in the Indian Territory.

In the annual report for the year 1877, by Colonel Miles, commanding the district of the Yellowstone, the following summary of the operations of his troops against Indians in that District, for the years 1876 and 1877, appears; aggregate distance marched, over four thousand miles: besides the large amount of property captured and destroyed, sixteen hundred horses, ponies and mules were taken from the hostiles: each principal engagement was followed by important surrenders of bands, and upwards of seven thousand Indians were either killed, captured, forced to surrender, or driven out of the country.

September 29th, Lieutenant Bullis, 24th Infantry, with a small detachment, pursued a band of hostile Lipans and attacked them in their camp, four miles from Saragossa, Mexico; he captured four squaws, one boy, twelve horses and two mules and destroyed the Indians' camp equipage.

November 1st, near the Rio Grande, Lieutenant Bullis, 24th Infantry, with a detachment of thirty-seven Seminole scouts, had a fight with a band of renegade Apaches and other Indians. Captain S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, with a force of one hundred and sixty-two men, consisting of Troops "A" and "K," 8th Cavalry, and "C," 10th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Bullis' detachment of scouts, after a very long pursuit, succeeded in surprising this band of Indians near the Carmen Mountains, Mexico, on November 29th. A charge by the troops dispersed the Indians in every direction, with a loss of their camp equipage, seventeen horses, six mules and some arms; one enlisted man was wounded.

December 13th, at Ralston Flat, New Mexico, a detachment of Troops "C," "G," "H," and "L," 6th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant J. A. Rucker, 6th Cavalry, from the Department of Arizona, had a skirmish in which one Indian was killed; the same detachment had another fight with Indians in Las Animas mountains, New Mexico, December 18th, when fifteen more Indians were killed.

In addition to engagements between Troops and Indians, in the Department of Texas, the following attacks were also specially reported by various post commanders :

October 9th, 1876, Juan Marengo was killed at the mail station at Eagle Springs, Texas.

Two men, named Kountz and Spears, mail carriers from Fort McKavett, Texas, were killed : date not given.

February 22d, 1877, a buffalo hunter, named Soulé, was killed near the Staked Plains.

March 7th, 1877, four miles from Fort Davis, Deroteo Cardinas and John Williams were killed.

The Commanding Officer Fort Clark, Texas, reported three persons killed by Indians on April 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1877.

May 30th, 1877, Bescento Acosta was killed by Apaches, about four miles from Fort Davis.

August 1st, 1877, Henry Dill, a stage driver, was killed at El Muerto, Texas and on the same day, four miles from that place, a man named Sandy Ball was killed.

A Mexican was killed, near Uvalde, November 16th, and two Mexican herders were also killed, near Fort Clark, on November 18th.

December 23d, Gabriel Valdez and Horan Parsons were killed in Bass Cañon, near Van Horn's Wells, Texas.

1878.

January 5th, sixty miles northwest of Presidio del Norte, Texas, six men were killed by Mescalero Apaches from the Fort Stanton reservation, New Mexico. (Reported by commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas.)

January 16th, Colonel J. E. Smith, 14th Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Hall, Idaho, reported the surprise and capture by troops of his command, of a party of hostile Bannocks at the Ross Fork Agency, Idaho; ten warriors were disarmed and two hundred and fifty horses captured.

On the same day, Companies "A," and "H," 25th Infantry, and Troop "H," 10th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Courtney, 25th Infantry, proceeded in pursuit of Indians who had raided Russell's ranch, on the Rio Grande, Texas, where four Mexicans had been killed and three wounded: the time which had elapsed before receiving news of the attack, and the distance to be marched by the troops were so great, however, that the Indians could not be overtaken. The same day the commanding officer of Fort McKavett, Texas, reported Mr. Doty killed by Indians, near Brady City, Texas, and another person, name unknown, in Mason County, Texas.

February 16th, Victorio Rios, and Sevoriano Elivano, were killed by Indians, at Point of Rocks, Limpia Cañon, Texas. (Reported by commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas.)

February 23d, the commanding officer at Fort Clark, Texas, reported that R. W. Barry and Juan Dias were killed by Indians, on the Laredo road, twenty-three miles below Fort Duncan, Texas.

April 15th, Lieutenant A. Geddes, 25th Infantry, with ten men of Troop "K," 10th Cavalry, pursued to the Carrizo Mountains, a band of Mescalero Apache Indians who had stolen twelve mules from a train near Fort Davis, Texas. The same day Lieutenant Bigelow, with twenty-five men of Troop "B," 10th Cavalry, pursued a band of Indians who had killed a mail rider near Escondido Station, Texas; the trail was followed for six days and the mail found, but the Indians could not be overtaken.

April 17th, the following named persons were killed: W. M. McCall, nine miles from Fort Quitman, Texas, Frederick B. Moore, at San Ygnacio, McMullen County, and Vicenti Robledo, near Brown's ranch, Texas; George and Dick Taylor were also killed, at Mr. Steele's ranch,

on the Nueces River, Texas, by Lipan and Kickapoo Indians. (Reported by the commanding officers of Fort Davis, San Diego, and Fort Clark, Texas.)

April 18th, Guadaloupe Basan was killed at Rancho Soledad, Duval County, Texas: near this ranch, on the same day, a Mexican shepherd and his wife were shot, tied together and thrown across a horse: John Jordan was also killed at Charco Escondido, Duval County, Texas. (Reported by commanding officer of San Diego, Texas.)

April 19th, Margarito Rodriguez was killed, ten miles west of Charco Escondido, Texas; at Quijotes Gordes, Texas, Jose Maria Cañales was shot by Indians, thrown into his camp fire and his lower extremities consumed. (Reported by commanding officer at San Diego, Texas.)

April 20th, Lonjinio Gonzales, mail rider, was killed near "Point of Rocks," eighteen miles north east of Fort Davis, Texas; also Florentino and another person, (name unknown); these were supposed to have been killed by Mescalero Apaches from Fort Stanton reservation, New Mexico. (Reported by commanding officer at Fort Davis, Texas.)

The hostiles who had broken away and followed Sitting Bull to the British Possessions in 1877, continued hovering in considerable numbers on both sides of the boundary. Reports were received of over four hundred lodges having gone north, in various bands, since the 1st of October, preceding, so Colonel Miles, with about eight hundred mounted men from Fort Keogh, Montana, started in February for the purpose of finding a large force of Indians then on the south side of the line; instructions were sent from the War Department, not to attack them, however, if they remained north of the Missouri, so the expedition was recalled under these conditions. On April 2d, the United States Indian Agent at Fort Peck, hearing of the approach of a small force of troops under Lieutenant Baldwin, 5th Infantry, requested that officer to visit the agency, where small parties of well armed hostiles had been coming in constantly, professing a desire to cease hostilities, demanding food, making violent demonstrations when refused, and threatening the agent by firing over his head: Lieutenant Baldwin proceeded to the agency, leaving his troops on the south side of the river, and about April 25th he received the surrender of a small band, five or six of whom were warriors.

June 1st, the commanding officer of Fort Clark, Texas, reported that two herders were killed at Mr. Nicholas Colson's ranch, twelve miles west of Camp Wood, Texas.

June 28th, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, a United States Marshal, with a guard of soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Whitall, 16th Infantry, attempted to execute a writ for the arrest of Indians engaged in an attempt to kill a man named Montgomery; the Indians resisting and

drawing their knives upon Lieutenant Whitall and his guard, two Indians were killed and one wounded.

June 30th, Lieutenant C. R. Ward, with fifteen men of Troop "D," 10th Cavalry, pursued a band of Indians who had stolen seven horses on the South Concho River, Texas; heavy rains having obliterated the trail, the pursuit was finally abandoned.

Small parties of Nez Percés having again committed murders and depredations in Montana, on July 15th, First Lieutenant T. S. Wallace, 3d Infantry, with a detachment of fifteen mounted men, started in pursuit: he overtook them near Middle Fork of the Clearwater, July 21st, killed six Indians and wounded three, captured thirty-one horses and mules and killed twenty-three, without loss to his command. This party were supposed to be deserters from "White Bird's" band, on their way from British Columbia to their former homes in Idaho.

August 2d, Sergeant Claggett, with eleven men of Troop "H," 10th Cavalry, pursued to the Guadaloupe Mountains, a band of Indians who had killed a stage driver and run off stock at El Muerto, Texas.

Hostile Bannock Indians from the Department of the Columbia, proceeded eastward, over the Nez Percés trail of the previous year, stealing stock on the way; Captain J. Egan, with Troop "K," 2d Cavalry, proceeded up the Madison River, in the direction of Henry's Lake, and on August 27th struck a Bannock camp and captured fifty-six head of stock.

Hearing of the approach of the Bannocks, Colonel Miles, with one hundred men of the 5th Infantry and a band of thirty-five Crow scouts, hastened to intercept the hostiles. A small party, under command of Lieutenant Clark, 2d Cavalry, was detached by Colonel Miles, to make a detour, and on the 29th and 30th of August struck parties of Bannocks, inflicting some damage in each case. Colonel Miles continued up Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone, and on September 4th surprised a camp of Bannocks, killed eleven Indians and captured thirty-one, together with two hundred horses and mules: Captain Bennett, 5th Infantry, was killed, also the Interpreter and one Indian scout; one enlisted man was wounded.

On September 12th, Lieutenant H. S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry, with a detachment of thirty men and some Shoshone scouts, struck a party of Bannocks on a tributary of Snake River, Wyoming, killed one Indian and captured seven, together with eleven horses and three mules: the prisoners had escaped from the fight with Colonel Miles on Clark's Fork, September 4th, and reported that they had lost twenty-eight killed in that affair.

After the extensive surrenders in 1877, of the hostile Northern Cheyennes, in the Departments of Dakota and the Platte, a portion, numbering two hundred and thirty-five men, three hundred and twelve women

and three hundred and eighty-six children, with four Arapahoes, were sent with a military guard from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, where they were turned over to the Indian Agent on August 8th, 1877.

Subsequent to that date, other small parties surrendered and some died, so that on July 1st, 1878, the number of Northern Cheyennes, at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, was nine hundred and forty-two. An attempt had been made by General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to disarm and dismount these Indians, so as to place them on the same footing with the Southern Cheyennes, but as it was found this could not be done without violation of the conditions of their surrender, they were permitted to retain their arms and ponies.

A large part of these Northern Cheyennes found friends and kindred among the Southern Cheyennes at Fort Reno, mixed with them, and joined the various bands. About one-third of the Northern Cheyennes, however, under the leadership of "Dull Knife," "Wild Hog," "Little Wolf," and others, comprising about three hundred and seventy-five Indians, remained together and would not affiliate with the Southern Cheyennes. Dissatisfied with life at their new agency at Fort Reno, they determined to break away, move north and rejoin their friends in the country where they formerly lived. As nearly as could be ascertained, those who escaped from Fort Reno numbered eighty-nine men, one hundred and twelve women and one hundred and thirty-four children. Their intention to escape had long been suspected and their movements were consequently watched by the troops, but by abandoning all their lodges, which they left standing, they stole away on the night of September 9th. Two troops of the 4th Cavalry, under Captain Rendlebrock, the only mounted force at Reno, started immediately in pursuit, and the garrisons were ordered out from Forts Supply, Dodge, Lyon and other places, near the Arkansas River, to intercept or overtake the escaping band; some cavalry was also ordered up to Fort Reno, from Fort Sill, to prevent an extension of this exodus, and two troops of the 4th Cavalry, were also directed to march rapidly from Fort Elliott, Texas, to Fort Dodge. Besides these precautions, the garrisons of Fort Wallace, two companies of 16th Infantry, Fort Hays, three companies of 3d Infantry, and Fort Leavenworth, the latter consisting of one hundred mounted men of the 23d Infantry, altogether two hundred and fifty men, were disposed along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to watch for the Cheyennes, should they succeed in eluding the troops upon the Arkansas.

In the Department of the Platte, dispositions of troops were made along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, at points where the Indians might be expected to cross, should they escape between the detachments in the Department of the Missouri.

On September 16th, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Lewis, 19th Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Dodge, Kansas, reported that the Cheyennes were raiding about the mouth of Bluff Creek, Indian Territory, and were driving off stock. Colonel Lewis sent all the force he could spare (about forty men of the 19th Infantry,) to Pierceville, north of the Arkansas, and west of Fort Dodge, to try and strike the Indians, if they attempted to cross the river. On September 19th, he sent Captain Morse, with his company of thirty-five men of the 16th Infantry, ten more men of the 19th Infantry, and Troop "I," 4th Cavalry, all of whom had arrived at Fort Dodge, to assist in pursuit south of the Arkansas.

All the operations along the line of the Arkansas were finally placed under direction of Colonel Lewis, whose force at last numbered about two hundred and fifty men, only one half of them being cavalry.

On September 21st, about dark, the united companies of Captain Rendlebrock and Captain Morse, numbering about one hundred and fifty soldiers, with some fifty citizens, had a skirmish with the Indians on Sand Creek, south of the Arkansas, and again upon the following day.

On the 24th of September the trail of the Indians was found north east of Pierceville, showing that they had succeeded in crossing the Arkansas, and on the morning of the 25th, Colonel Lewis, in command of all the detachments of troops in the immediate neighborhood, started in pursuit, his cavalry having only just arrived at Fort Dodge, after a very hard forced march from Fort Elliot, Texas.

Colonel Lewis pursued rapidly in a northwest direction, through Kansas, until about five o'clock in the evening, on September 28th, when he overtook the Cheyennes on "Punished Woman's Fork" of the Smoky Hill River, where the Indians were found very strongly intrenched and waiting for the troops. Colonel Lewis attacked them at once, and in gallantly leading an assault upon their position, he was mortally wounded, dying the same night whilst being conveyed in an ambulance to the nearest military post, Fort Wallace, Kansas; three enlisted men were wounded, one Indian was found killed, and seventeen dead saddle ponies; sixty-two head of stock were captured.

On the morning of September 28th, the senior surviving officer, Captain Mauck, 4th Cavalry, continued the pursuit and reached the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on the morning of September 29th, the Indians having succeeded in passing between the infantry detachments patrolling the line of that road, and having crossed the track near Carlyle, Kansas, during the night of September 28th.

All the troops on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, under command of Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, 23d Infantry, were then pushed northward in pursuit, as was also the cavalry under Captain Mauck, but the Indians tore through the country, murdering and devastating the settlements on the Beaver, the Solomon and the Republican, killing every

settler they encountered, remounting themselves with some two hundred and fifty horses stolen on the way, and abandoning about sixty worn out ponies in crossing the state of Kansas.

On November 11th, the Governor of Kansas in writing informed the Honorable Secretary of War that in this raid through his state the Cheyennes had murdered over forty men and had ravished many women.

Simultaneously with the escape from Fort Reno, of this party of Northern Cheyennes, under "Dull Knife" and other chiefs, a band of one hundred and eighty-two surrendered Northern Cheyennes, from Fort Keogh, Montana, were also moving, with a small military escort, towards the Indian Territory, to be located on the same reservation at Fort Reno. These Indians were at once halted at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, and for a time serious apprehensions were felt that they might learn of the escape of their people from the Indian Territory, and attempt to unite with them.

The utmost activity prevailed on the part of the few troops which could be collected upon the line of the Union Pacific Railway, and a train of cars was kept ready at Sidney, with steam up, to rapidly throw all that could then be assembled, (about one hundred and forty infantry and cavalry, under Major Thornburgh, 4th Infantry,) upon any point on the road where the fugitives from the south might attempt to cross. General Merritt, with the 5th Cavalry, was ordered to move as rapidly as possible to Fort Laramie, and Colonel Carlton, with the 3d Cavalry, to Fort Robinson, while other troops in the Department also joined in the pursuit.

In spite of all precautions, however, on October 4th the Cheyennes crossed the Union Pacific Railway at Alkali Station, a considerable distance east of Sidney. Within an hour after receipt of the news, Major Thornburgh, with the troops at Sidney, were on board of a train, hastening toward the place of the crossing. Captain Mauck, with the troops following on the trail from the Department of the Missouri, arrived only a few hours later. Major Thornburgh, with his small detachment of cavalry and mounted infantry, pushed ahead rapidly upon the trail, the rest of his infantry following in wagons as fast as they could, through a very difficult country, selected by the Indians, full of high hills of soft sand and destitute of water and grass. All of Thornburgh's wagons were soon abandoned and his troops pressed on, from October 6th, to October 10th, with only such supplies as could be carried on their horses. On October 10th, Thornburgh's command, wholly out of rations, joined a column of five troops of the 3d Cavalry, under Major Carlton, near the Niobrara River where, finding further immediate pursuit impracticable, the two commands marched to Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, having suffered severely for want of food and water, and being completely worn out by the hard pursuit through the sand hills. Captain Mauck's command was exhausted by their long march all the way from Texas and their rapid

chase of the fugitives, so they moved to Fort Sidney, whence they conducted the Northern Cheyenne prisoners, held there, to the Indian Territory.

On October 15th, the commanding officer at Fort Robinson telegraphed that Indians had run off stock in that vicinity, so Major Carlton's column of the 3d Cavalry started from Camp Sheridan for Fort Robinson. The same day the commanding officer of Fort Sidney reported the capture of two Cheyennes, by a party of cow boys, on Snake Creek; the prisoners stated the fugitives had intended to reach the Cheyennes supposed to be at Fort Keogh, Montana, where, if permitted to stay, they would themselves surrender, otherwise that they should try to join Sitting Bull who still remained in the British Possessions. These prisoners also stated, through Mr. Ben Clarke, Cheyenne Interpreter, that they had lost fifteen killed in the various fights subsequent to their escape from Fort Reno.

The fugitives having now eluded capture in both the Departments of the Missouri and the Platte, the troops in the Department of Dakota were added to the pursuing forces, and on October 17th, Major Tilford, with nine troops of the 7th Cavalry, two companies of the 1st, and two of the 11th Infantry, numbering four hundred and thirty enlisted men, reached Camp Sheridan, from Bear Buttes, (Fort Meade,) Dakota.

On October 18th, Acting Indian Agent Tibbetts, Red Cloud Agency, reported the capture, by Red Cloud's Indians, of a party of ten of the fugitives. On October 21st, Major Carlton reported that "American Horse," an Agency Indian, expressed the opinion that two parties of the Cheyennes had escaped northward, but that a third party still remained in the Sand Hills, and that the Agency Indians wanted to catch them, if they could keep their captured arms and horses. Major Carlton detached a force in search of this party, and on October 23d, Captain J. B. Johnson, commanding Troops "B" and "D," 3d Cavalry, captured one hundred and forty-nine of the Cheyennes and one hundred and forty head of stock: Chiefs "Dull Knife," "Old Crow" and "Wild Hog," were among the prisoners. Their ponies were taken away, together with such arms as could then be found, but the prisoners said they would die, rather than be taken back to the Indian Territory. On October 25th, when told they must go to Fort Robinson, regarding this as a step toward the Indian Territory, they began digging rifle pits and constructing breastworks in their camp; a fight seemed inevitable, but by great coolness and good judgment, on the part of the officers, a collision was prevented: reinforcements, with two pieces of artillery arrived, when the Indians yielded and accompanied the troops to Fort Robinson, where all arms which could be found remaining, were taken from them and the prisoners were confined in an empty set of barracks. The remainder of the fugitives, under "Little Wolf," succeeded in making their escape, by scattering

among the sand hills, where a dense snow covered their trail, though troops kept up the search until numbers of the soldiers were badly frozen.

On October 5th, the commanding officer Fort Clark, Texas, reported that one boy and three girls, belonging to a family named Dowdy, were killed by Indians at a ranch on Johnson's Fork of the Gaudaloupe, Texas.

October 22d, Major G. Ilges, 7th Infantry, with a detachment of troops from Fort Benton, Montana, captured a camp of thirty-five half-breed Indians, with eighty horses and fourteen guns, trespassers in Montana, from the British Possessions. The same day, John Sanders, a stage driver, was killed near Flat Rocks, Texas. (Reported by the commanding officer of Fort Stockton, Texas.)

November 27th, the commanding officer of Fort Ellis, Montana, reported that "Ten Doy," a friendly Indian, had arrested seven hostile Bannocks, disarmed them and sent them under an Indian guard, to Colonel Miles, at Tongue River.

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The Northern Cheyennes held in confinement at Fort Robinson, were informed that the Indian Department had directed their return to the country from which they had escaped; only a few of the prisoners, however, expressed a willingness to go, and upon attempting to remove their effects from the prison room, were forcibly detained there by the other Indians who, fearing punishment for the crimes which they had committed during their flight, were determined to die, rather than be taken back to the south, again.

On January 9th it was decided to arrest "Wild Hog," the principal disturber, and he was securely ironed only after a very severe struggle, in which a soldier was stabbed. The Indians in the building used as a prison, immediately barricaded the doors and covered the windows, to conceal their movements, tearing up the floor and making rifle-pits to command all the entrances. At first it was supposed the Indians had only knives, but when captured they had also succeeded in concealing some pistols and carbines; armed with slings and other weapons, their prison room was described in an official report as "like a den of rattlesnakes," into which it was certain death for any white man to enter.

About ten o'clock on the night of January 10th, while six sentinels were on guard around the prison building, shots were fired from the windows, killing two of the sentinels and wounding a corporal in the guard room. Simultaneously a rush was made from all the windows, the Indians dashing out resolved to kill or be killed. The guard and the troops of the garrison gave chase, the Indians fleeing toward the creek near the post, and keeping up an incessant fire upon their pursuers. All refused to surrender, when called upon to do so, and in the various struggles which took place, altogether five soldiers were killed and seven wounded; thirty-two Indians were killed and seventy-one were recaptured. The pursuit of the remainder was continued, and on January 11th, about twelve miles from the post, they were overtaken in a strongly intrenched position, where skirmishing was kept up all day, the Indians appearing to have plenty of ammunition. On January 13th, Lieutenant Simpson, of the 3d Cavalry, attacked them and had one corporal killed; later in the day he struck them again near the Hat Creek road, where he had another enlisted man wounded. On January 14th the Indians were again attacked by the troops, in a strongly intrenched place,

about twenty miles from Fort Robinson; shells were fired into their position, but no damage appeared to be done and during the night they again succeeded in making their escape. Of the fugitives only forty-five now remained unaccounted for by death or capture; of these nineteen were warriors, and all were evidently bent upon joining "Little Wolf's" band from which they had become separated whilst escaping from the Indian Territory.

On January 18th, a lot of horses were taken from a ranch on the Sidney road, believed to be stolen by some of Little Wolf's band, and troops from Fort D. A. Russell were sent in pursuit.

On January 20th, Major Evans with Troops "B" and "D," 3d Cavalry, intercepted the Cheyennes who had left Fort Robinson, strongly posted upon some cliffs; they escaped, however, during the night, toward the Red Cloud Agency, but Captain Wessells, with Troops "A," "E," "F," and "H," 3d Cavalry, overtook them again on January 22d, near the telegraph line from Fort Robinson to Hat Creek, where they were intrenched in a gully. They refused all terms of surrender, so Captain Wessells' force charged them and killed or captured the entire party: Captain Wessells and two men were wounded and three enlisted men were killed; twenty-three Cheyennes were killed and nine were captured, three of whom were wounded. The prisoners reported that "Dull Knife" had been killed by a shell, in the artillery attack upon their position a few days before.

February 13th, "Victoria," with twenty-two Warm Spring Apache Indians who had made their escape when about being taken to the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, surrendered to Lieutenant Merritt, 9th Cavalry, at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico; after his escape, Victoria had been to old Mexico, and now desired to send to the Fort Stanton Indian reservation, where he believed there were other Indians belonging to his band. He was given a pass to send two of his Indians, and in a few days a total of thirty-nine Warm Spring Indians were gathered at Ojo Caliente. Learning, however, that the whole band were to be sent to the Stanton reservation, on April 15th they all broke away again from Ojo Caliente and escaped to the San Mateo Mountains, New Mexico. Two troops of the 9th Cavalry and one company of Indian scouts were sent in pursuit, followed Victoria into Arizona whence, joined by other Indians from the San Carlos Agency, they all succeeded in escaping into old Mexico.

March 15th a Mexican herder was killed about fifty miles from Fort Ewell, Texas.

March 25th, near Box Elder Creek, in the Department of Dakota, Lieutenant Clark, 2d Cavalry, with Troops "E" and "I," 2d Cavalry, a detachment of infantry, a field gun and some Indian scouts, overtook "Little Wolf" and his band of Northern Cheyennes who had escaped from Fort Reno, Indian Territory, the previous autumn, and had thus far

eluded every attempt at capture. The Indians were persuaded to surrender without fighting and gave up thirty-five lodges, with all their arms and about two hundred and fifty ponies, and marched with the troops to Fort Keogh, Montana. The band numbered thirty-three men, forty-three squaws and thirty-eight children.

For murdering two members of this band, a party of eight Indians had been driven out of Little Wolf's camp previously, and this small party, on the 5th of April, attacked a signal sergeant and a private soldier of the 2d Cavalry, on Mizpah Creek, killing the private, severely wounding the sergeant and capturing their horses. Sergeant Glover, Troop "B," 2d Cavalry, with ten men and three Indian scouts from Fort Keogh, pursued this small party and captured them all on April 10th.

March 1st, several head of stock were stolen by Indians from McDonald and Dillon's ranch near Powder River, Montana. March 4th, twenty-three head of stock were also stolen from Countryman's ranch, near the mouth of the Stillwater. March 28th, Indians attacked two white men, near the mouth of the Big Horn River, killed one, named H. D. Johnson, and wounded the other, named James Stearns; a man named Dave Henderson was also killed the same day, near Buffalo Station, on the Yellowstone. Horses were also run off from Pease's Bottom, near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and sixty-seven ponies were stolen from the Crows at their agency. The Indians committing these depredations were ascertained to be Sioux from the north, with a few Nez Percés; Captains Mix and Gregg with their troops of the 2d Cavalry were dispatched in pursuit, but after a very hard chase were unable to overtake the marauders.

April 4th, the commanding officer of Fort Ellis, Montana, reported that Indians had stolen twenty-five or thirty horses, the previous night, from Countryman's ranch on the Yellowstone, and that a party of citizens and some friendly Crow Indians had gone in pursuit. On April 5th, the same officer reported that Sioux and half-breed Nez Percés had raided the Crow Indians on the Stillwater. On April 6th, Indians also attacked the ranch of Sebezzo and Peterson, near Powder River, killed the former, wounded the latter and ran off eight or ten head of stock. The Indians were recognized as Gros Ventres, and came from the Northwest Territory.

On April 10th, the commanding officer of Fort Ellis reported that Indians attempted to steal stock at Young's Point, but were discovered and driven off; on April 14th, seven horses were stolen by Indians on Pryor's Fork; on April 22d, the same officer reported that some Crow Indian scouts had overtaken a party of Sioux who had stolen horses from Countryman's ranch, and had killed one of the hostiles.

Lieutenant L. H. Loder, 7th Infantry, with fourteen mounted men of

the 3d and 7th Infantry, and six Indian scouts, pursued a party of Sioux who had been committing depredations, and on April 17th attacked them near Careless Creek, at the head of the Musselshell Cañon, Montana, and killed eight of the hostiles; two of the scouts were killed and one wounded.

May 3d, Indians ran off twelve head of stock from the east side of the Little Big Horn: the commanding officer of Fort Custer sent a detachment of Crow scouts in pursuit, but the thieves could not be overtaken.

May 1st, a Mexican teamster was killed between Fort Ewell and Corpus Christi, Texas. (Reported by commanding officer Fort McIntosh, Texas.)

May 18th, John Clarkson was murdered near Van Horn's Wells, Texas. (Reported by commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas.)

May 29th, Captain Beyer with Troop "C," and a detachment of Troop "I," 9th Cavalry, attacked Victoria's Apaches in the Miembres Mountains, New Mexico, captured the camp with all the animals, and wounded four Indians, two of them mortally: one enlisted man was killed and two wounded. The band fled into old Mexico, five of their number being killed near the San Francisco settlement, New Mexico.

June 1st, the commanding officer of Fort Clark, Texas, reported that the wife and two daughters of N. Colson were killed by Indians, near Camp Wood, Texas.

June 16th, a party of Texans pursued a band of Indians and recaptured nineteen horses which had been stolen near Fort McKavett, Texas.

June 19th, a party of ten Sioux, with thirty stolen horses, crossed the Missouri River about eleven miles above Fort Benton, Montana; Lieutenant Van Orsdale, 7th Infantry, with a detachment of eight men caught up with five of these Indians, killed one and drove the rest into the "Bad Lands."

June 29th, Indians stole seven head of stock on the Little Big Horn, about seven miles from Fort Custer, Montana: some Crow scouts also had a fight with a band of Sioux near the head of Alkali Creek, about twenty-five miles from Terry's Landing, on the Yellowstone, killed four of the hostiles and captured thirty-three ponies: one Crow scout was killed and four wounded.

June 30th, a man named Anglin was killed in a fight with Indians near the head waters of the North Concho River, Texas. (Reported by the commanding officer of Fort Concho, Texas.)

July 14th, a Mexican woman, (name unknown,) was killed about four miles northeast of Fort Clark, Texas. (Reported by commanding officer of Fort Clark.)

July 27th, Captain Courtney, 25th Infantry, with a detachment of ten men of Troop "H," 10th Cavalry, had a fight with Indians at the salt lakes near the Carrizo Mountains, Texas; three Indians were wounded,

two of them mortally, and ten ponies were captured; two enlisted men were wounded.

Many depredations having been recently committed by Indians in the vicinity of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, it was ascertained that large numbers of hostiles, half-breeds and foreign Indians, from British Columbia, including the Indians under Sitting Bull, were roaming upon United States territory, south of the boundary line. From a number of reliable persons who had seen the main hostile camp, this was estimated at not less than five thousand Indians, of whom two thousand were warriors, with twelve thousand horses. Half-breed Indians had also been trading with the hostiles and furnishing them with ammunition, so in July Colonel Miles was sent from Fort Keogh, Montana, with a strong force to break up their camp, separate the doubtful Indians from those avowedly hostile, and force the foreign Indians to return north of the boundary.

Colonel Miles' force consisted of seven companies 5th Infantry, seven troops 2d Cavalry, a detachment of artillery and some friendly Indian and white scouts. At Fort Peck he was joined by two companies of the 6th Infantry, and his entire command then numbered thirty-three officers, six hundred and forty-three enlisted men and one hundred and forty-three Indian and white scouts.

The hostiles consisted of the Uncapapas, under Sitting Bull, the Minneconjous, under "Black Eagle," the Sans Arcs, under "Spotted Eagle," and the Ogallalas, under "Big Road" and "Broad Tail."

Colonel Miles reported that the depredations of the hostiles had resulted in the killing of not less than twenty men and the stealing of three hundred head of stock, all of which had been taken to the hostile camp.

As a preliminary step the Yanktonnais camp of about three or four hundred lodges, were first moved to the south side of the Missouri, about June 23d.

On July 17th, the advance guard of Colonel Miles' column, consisting of a troop of the 2d Cavalry, a company of the 5th Infantry and about fifty Indian scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Clark, 2d Cavalry, had a sharp fight with from three to four hundred Indians, between Beaver and Frenchmen's Creeks; the Indians were pursued for twelve miles, when the advance became surrounded: Colonel Miles moved forward rapidly and the hostiles fled north of Milk River. Several of the enemy were killed and a large amount of their property abandoned; two enlisted men and one Indian scout were wounded and three Indian scouts killed. Sitting Bull himself was present in this engagement.

On July 31st, Colonel Miles reported that the main hostile camp had retreated north, across the boundary, to Wood Mountain; the column

followed and halted on the main trail at the British line, whence it returned to Milk River.

Attention was then turned to the camps of the half-breeds which had formed a cordon of out-posts around the main hostile camp, furnishing the latter with the supplies of war. On August 4th, Captain Ovenshine, 5th Infantry, with a portion of Colonel Miles' command, arrested a band of half-breeds on Porcupine Creek, capturing one hundred and forty-three carts and one hundred and ninety-three horses. On August 5th, four camps of half-breeds were arrested, numbering three hundred and eight carts. On August 8th, Colonel Miles reported the total number of half-breeds arrested by various detachments, eight hundred and twenty-nine, with six hundred and sixty-five carts.

On August 14th, Lieutenant Colonel Whistler, 5th Infantry, with part of Colonel Miles' command, captured a band of fifty-seven Indians with one hundred ponies, who had left the Rosebud Agency and were in the act of crossing the Missouri, near Poplar Creek, on their way to join Sitting Bull in the north.

On August 28th it was officially reported that extensive fires were raging in the mountains west of Hot Sulphur Springs, Colorado, the work of Indian incendiaries. On September 10th, Mr. N. C. Meeker, agent for the White River Utes, wrote to the Governor of Colorado that Indians had fired upon an agency employé, whilst plowing, that his house had been attacked, himself driven out of doors and injured considerably. Mr. Meeker stated that the lives of the people at the agency were in danger and that at least one hundred soldiers should be sent there to protect the people; he therefore requested the governor of Colorado to confer with General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and with Senator Teller of Colorado, with the object of obtaining the required aid.

On September 16th, directions were given by the Honorable Secretary of War, in compliance with request from the Interior Department, for the nearest military commander to send a force to the White River Agency, to protect the agent and to arrest the ringleaders of the Indians who had committed the outrages reported. Accordingly General Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, ordered Major T. T. Thornburgh, 4th Infantry, with Troops "D" and "F," 5th Cavalry, "E," 3d Cavalry, and Company "E," 4th Infantry, to proceed to the White River Agency, Colorado. This force, numbering about two hundred officers and men, left Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, September 21st, and reached Fortification Creek, Colorado, September 25th. The infantry company numbering about thirty men was left there, to establish a supply camp, and the cavalry proceed to Bear Creek, September 26th. During the afternoon of September 26th, several Ute Indians of prominence came into the cavalry camp, talked freely with Major Thornburgh, on the

subject of the troops coming to the agency, and departed about night, apparently in good humor. At Williams Fork of Bear River, the next day, September 27th, an employé of the White River Agency, named Eskridge, accompanied by several prominent Ute Indians, arrived with a letter from the agent, Mr. Meeker, to Major Thornburgh, stating that the Indians at the agency were greatly excited and wished the advance of the troops stopped, though agreeing to a proposition that the commanding officer with five soldiers should come to the agency. Major Thornburgh replied that he would camp his command at some convenient place, the following day, and proceed on September 29th to the agency, with only five men and a guide, as suggested; but he also renewed a former request for Mr. Meeker with such chiefs as the latter might select, to come out and meet the command on the road.

On September 29th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Meeker accordingly wrote that he would leave the agency, with several chiefs, on the following morning, to meet Major Thornburgh.

On September 28th the cavalry camped at Deer Creek, and on the 29th reached Milk River, about ten o'clock in the morning. After watering the horses, Troop "D," 5th Cavalry, was left to continue the march along the road with the wagons, while Major Thornburgh, with the rest of the cavalry, turned off from the road, taking a trail which bore away to the left. After placing a mile between themselves and the wagons, the troops with Major Thornburgh, in crossing a high ridge commanding the main road along which the wagons were traveling, came suddenly upon the Indians in heavy force.

The whole attitude of the Indians was hostile, so Major Thornburgh at once dismounted and deployed his men, but at the same time tried to open communication with the Indians. His overtures were, however, met by a volley and a hot engagement at once began. The Indians had not only the advantage of position but were superior in numbers to the troops in advance, so Major Thornburgh determined to withdraw and join the escort with the wagon train. The skirmish line retired slowly, leading their horses, but returning a fire which did great execution among the Indians. Failing to break the line of skirmishers, the Indians attempted to get between them and the wagon train, which had gone into park on the right bank of Milk River. The Indians took a strong position commanding Thornburgh's line of retreat, and a charge by about twenty men under Captain Payne was ordered, so as to clear a commanding knoll of Indians, reach the train and arrange for its protection. This was done and Major Thornburgh himself started for the train soon after giving this order, but he was shot and instantly killed, just after crossing the river and when within five hundred yards of the wagons.

The line of skirmishers in front commanded by Captain Lawson, 3d Cavalry, steadily fell back toward the wagons, their retreat skillfully

covered by a detachment under Lieutenant Cherry of the 5th Cavalry. The wagons were formed into an elliptical corral, about two hundred yards from the river, the side toward the stream being exposed to a furious fire from the Indians who were making determined efforts to capture and destroy the train. The animals were crowded in the space formed by the wagons; about twenty or more which were wounded were led out upon the open side of the corral, toward the Indians and shot there, to form a slight defence for some of the men acting as sharpshooters; the wagons were unloaded and with their contents slight breastworks were hastily made, the Indians keeping up a most destructive fire under which officers and men rapidly fell.

A high wind was blowing, at this time, and the Indians set fire to the tall grass and sage bush down the valley, the flames spreading rapidly toward the troops, igniting bundles, grain sacks, wagon covers and other combustibles, threatening the train with entire destruction. The Indians attacked the command furiously, at this critical moment, but the troops succeded in extinguishing the flames among the wagons, with considerable loss to themselves in killed and wounded. The Indian supply train of Mr. John Gordon was parked, within seventy-five yards of the position of the troops; to prevent the Indians obtaining a lodgement there, the train was ordered set on fire and destroyed.

From three o'clock in the afternoon until nightfall, the Indians kept up a constant fire upon the position of the troops, killing fully three-fourths of their animals. At dark a large body of Indians charged down from behind Gordon's burning train, delivering volley after volley, but they were repulsed with the loss of several warriors seen to fall from their saddles.

During the night a supply of water was obtained, better intrenchments dug, the wounded cared for, dead animals dragged away, ammunition and rations distributed and, at midnight, couriers slipped away toward the railroad, with dispatches reporting what had occurred and asking for aid.

The whole of the following day, September 30th, the Indians kept up an almost incessant fire, killing all of the remaining animals excepting fourteen mules; during the night of September 30th, the Indians suspended firing, but after that time gave the troops no rest. At night on October 1st, a small party, while procuring water, were fired upon at close range and one man wounded, but the guards returned the fire, killing one of the Indians.

On October 1st, Captain Dodge and Lieutenant Hughes, with Troop "D," 9th Cavalry, who had been scouting in that section of country, met the couriers who had left the intrenched position on Milk River. Apparently camping for the night, to deceive any Indians near him, Captain Dodge issued two hundred and twenty-five rounds ammunition and three

days rations to each man, and after dark pushed for Milk River, with but two officers, thirty-five men and four citizens. At four o'clock on the morning of October 2d, they reached the main road about five miles from the intrenchment on Milk River, and found the dead bodies of three men, near a train loaded with annuity goods, burned by the Indians. Half an hour later Captain Dodge arrived at the intrenchments and succeeded in forming a junction with the troops there. Captain Dodge was hardly inside the trenches, when the Indians opened a fire which was kept up at intervals for the next three days, killing all but four of Dodge's forty-two animals, and these four were wounded.

The following were the casualties in Major Thornburgh's command: killed, Major T. T. Thornburgh, 4th Infantry, and nine enlisted men. Wounded, Captain Payne and Second Lieutenant Paddock, 5th Cavalry, Acting Assistant Surgeon Grimes and forty enlisted men. Wagonmaster McKinstry, guide Lowry and one teamster were killed and two teamsters wounded; total, twelve killed and forty-three wounded. The strength of the Indians, who were well armed and supplied with abundant ammunition, was estimated in the official report of the affair at from three hundred to three hundred and fifty; the Indians themselves afterward admitted a loss of thirty-seven killed.

The couriers sent out on the night of September 29th succeeded in getting through safely. As quickly as possible after receipt of orders at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Colonel W. Merritt, with Troops "A," "B," "I," and "M," 5th Cavalry, was upon a special train for Rawlins. From this point, by a march of almost unparalleled rapidity, in something over forty-eight hours Colonel Merritt's column, consisting of three hundred and fifty men, one hundred and thirty-one of whom were infantry following in wagons, marched one hundred and seventy miles over a most difficult road and reached the command at Milk River, at half-past five o'clock in the morning on October 5th.

In anticipation of a general war with the Utes, a force consisting of nearly two thousand cavalry and infantry, was hurried to Rawlins; of these, 1,428 took the field, with Colonel Merritt, while 526 remained at Rawlins, under command of Colonel Brackett, 3d Cavalry. Another force, aggregating 1,109 cavalry and infantry, commanded by Colonels E. Hatch, 9th Cavalry, R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry, and G. P. Buell, 15th Infantry, was also despatched to the Ute country, from the Department of the Missouri, to watch the confederated bands of Utes in Southern Colorado, should they attempt to join the White River Utes, in the hostilities which the latter had begun.

Colonel Merritt's light advance column having reached Milk River, the crippled command there with the wounded were sent back to the railroad at Rawlins. Other troops having joined Colonel Merritt, making his force strong enough for an advance against the hostiles, he proceeded

to the White River Agency, the Indians all having disappeared before the troops. It was found that the Indians had burned and utterly destroyed the agency, had killed the employés and the agent, Mr. Meeker, and had carried off all the females into the horrors of savage captivity. Colonel Merritt's command buried the bodies of seven men, including that of Mr. Meeker.

Colonel Merritt was about moving against the hostiles, when his operations were suspended at the request of the Indian Department, pending special negotiations with the Utes for release of the captive females and surrender of the ringleaders in the late outrages.

While these negotiations were in progress, however, on October 20th a reconnoitering party from Colonel Merritt's command, under Lieutenant Hall, 5th Cavalry, was attacked by the Indians about twenty miles from White River; they defended themselves until night, when they succeeded in returning to camp, but with the loss of Lieutenant W. B. Weir of the Ordnance Department and the chief scout Humme, both of whom were killed; two Indians were reported killed by Lieutenant Hall's party during the fight.

In September New Mexico was again raided by Victoria with his band of Indians from old Mexico, reinforced by Mescaleros and some Chiricahuas.

On September 4th the herd guard of Troop "E," 9th Cavalry, Captain Hooker, commanding, were attacked near Ojo Caliente, New Mexico; eight men were killed and forty-six horses captured by the Indians.

On September 17th, Major Morrow, 9th Cavalry, reported that near Hillsboro, New Mexico, a fight occurred between a party of citizens and about one hundred Apaches; the hostiles killed ten of the citizens and captured all of their stock.

On September 18th, Captain Dawson, with two troops of the 9th Cavalry, struck Victoria with about one hundred and forty Apaches, at the head of Las Animas River, New Mexico; Captain Beyer, with two more troops of the 9th Cavalry, arrived and took part in the fight, but the Indians having the advantage of a very strong position, the troops were obliged to withdraw, during the night, with a loss of five men killed and one wounded, thirty-two horses killed and six wounded, and two Navajoe scouts and one citizen killed.

On September 26th, Major Morrow, 9th Cavalry, with six officers and one hundred and ninety-one men, attacked Victoria not far from Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, and after two days of fighting, killed three Indians and captured sixty horses and mules, among them twelve or more of those previously lost by Captain Hooker. On September 30th, one of Morrow's videttes was killed, whilst on post, the hostiles again retreating before the troops. On October 1st the scouts captured a squaw and a child, from whom the position of the Indians was learned,

and by a quick night march, Victoria's strongly fortified camp was captured, the Indians escaping, however, in the dark.

Morrow's force, reduced to less than one hundred available men, continued pursuit of the hostiles, following them, by very hard marches, into old Mexico, and on October 27th again overtook Victoria, about twelve miles from the Corralitos River, Mexico. With about forty men Morrow charged the Indian breastworks, in the moonlight, and drove the Indians from them, losing himself one scout killed and two wounded. The command had been three days and nights without water, ammunition was nearly exhausted and men and animals were utterly worn out, so the troops returned, reaching Fort Bayard, New Mexico, November 3d.

1880.

On January 2d, Victoria and his Indians were again reported raiding in southern New Mexico. All the cavalry in that section were pushed after him and on January 12th, a force commanded by Major Morrow, 9th Cavalry, struck Victoria near the head of Puerco River, killing and wounding several of the hostiles, the troops losing one enlisted man killed and one Indian scout wounded; the fight lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon until sunset, when the Indians escaped. On January 17th, Major Morrow's force again struck Victoria in the San Mateo Mountains, New Mexico, and drove him from his position, but with what loss could not be learned. Lieutenant French, 9th Cavalry, was killed and two scouts wounded.

February 3d, a war party of Uncapapas attacked some citizens on Powder River, Montana; Sergeant Glover, Troop "B," 2d Cavalry, with eight men and eleven Indian scouts, pursued the hostiles for sixty-five miles and surrounded them near Pumpkin Creek, killing one Indian and wounding two, losing one soldier killed and one wounded; three Indians were prevented from escaping until the arrival of Captain Snyder, with a company of the 5th Infantry, when they all surrendered.

February 6th, a band of Sioux stole fifteen horses from settlers in Pease's Bottom, on the Yellowstone, and a number of horses from camp at Terry's Landing; Crow Indian scouts pursued and overtook the Sioux, near Porcupine Creek and killed or recaptured all of the stolen stock.

March 3d, Companies "I" and "K," 5th Infantry, left Fort Keogh, Montana, in pursuit of hostile Indians north of the Yellowstone, and on March 8th, after a continuous gallop of forty miles, Company "K" succeeded in surrounding the Indians, captured thirteen ponies and sixteen mules.

March 4th, two citizens were attacked by Indians on Alkali Creek, Montana, and one of the men wounded.

March 5th, Lieutenant Miller, 5th Infantry, with nine soldiers and eight Indian scouts, attacked a band of hostile Indians, thirty miles west of the Rosebud, Montana, killed three of the hostiles and eight of the ponies, captured some arms and a large amount of ammunition, and destroyed the hostile camp; two Indian scouts were killed in the affair; the Indians escaped across the Yellowstone, and were closely pursued by Captains Baldwin, 5th Infantry, and Hamilton, 2d Cavalry. On March 9th,

Captain Baldwin overtook the Indians, on Little Porcupine Creek, chased them for thirty miles and captured all their animals, excepting those on which they escaped.

March 13th, the commanding officer of Fort Davis, Texas, reported the killing of a Mexican boy, a sheep herder, near Russell's ranch, Texas.

March 24th, a party of thirty or forty Sioux ran of about thirty ponies belonging to the enlisted Crow scouts at Fort Custer, Montana; Captain J. Mix with Troop "M," 2d Cavalry, numbering forty-four officers and men, started in pursuit and after traveling sixty-five miles in eleven hours, overtook and engaged the hostiles, recapturing sixteen of the stolen stock. These Indians were also pursued by Lieutenant Coale, with Troop "C," 2d Cavalry, from Fort Custer, and by Captain Huggins, with Troop "E," 2d Cavalry, from Fort Keogh; Captain Huggins surprised the camp, April 1st, captured five Indians, forty-six ponies and some arms; Lieutenant Coale had an engagement, April 1st, on a fork of O'Fallon's Creek, when one enlisted man was killed.

The Mescalero Agency at the Fort Stanton, New Mexico, Reservation, had largely served as a base of supplies and recruits for the raiding parties of Victoria, and it was determined, with the consent of the Indian Department, to disarm and dismount the Indians there. Pursuant to directions from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Generals Pope and Ord, commanding the Departments of the Missouri and Texas, arranged that a force under Colonel E. Hatch, 9th Cavalry, numbering four hundred cavalry, sixty infantry and seventy-five Indian scouts, should arrive at the Mescalero Agency simultaneously with Colonel Grierson, 10th Cavalry, and a force of the 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry, numbering two hundred and eighty officers and men, from the Department of Texas.

On March 31st, Colonel Grierson's column, whilst passing Pecos Falls, Texas, learned of the stealing of stock from citizens in that vicinity, the previous night, and Lieutenant Esterly, with a detachment from Troops "F" and "L," 10th Cavalry, was sent in pursuit. On the third day Lieutenant Esterly overtook the Indians, one of whom was killed and eight head of stolen stock were recovered.

On April 6th, Colonel Grierson detached Captain Lebo, with Troop "K," 10th Cavalry, to scout near the line of march, and on April 9th Captain Lebo attacked a camp of Indians at Shakehand Spring, about forty miles south of the Penasco, Texas, killed the chief of the band, captured four squaws and one child, and between twenty and thirty head of stock, destroyed the camp and recovered a Mexican boy, named Coyetano Garcia, who had been taken captive by the Indians.

On April 8th, Colonel Hatch's command struck Victoria in a strongly fortified position in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico; three Indians were killed, Captain Carroll, 9th Cavalry, and seven men were

wounded and twenty-five horses and mules belonging to the troops were killed; many of the Mescaleros and some Comanches were in the fight; their trail was followed to the Mescalero Agency.

On April 16th, Colonels Hatch and Grierson, having duly arrived at the Mescalero Agency, the attempt was made to disarm and dismount the Indians, but a desperate effort was made by the Indians to escape, and ten warriors were killed, some forty more escaping; about two hundred ponies and mules were taken away from the Indians and two hundred and fifty Indians, men, women and children, were taken into the agency; from twenty to thirty guns, carbines and pistols were captured from the Indians and turned over to their agent. Major Morrow, with a portion of Colonel Hatch's force, pursued the escaping Indians and overtook them in Dog Cañon, killed three warriors and captured twenty-five more head of stock. One party of the fugitives was pursued and attacked by a detachment of Troop "L," 10th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Maxon; one Indian was killed and five horses captured.

May 13th, the commanding officer of Fort Davis, Texas, reported that Mr. Jas. Grant and Mrs. H. Graham were killed, and H. Graham and D. Murphy wounded by Indians in Bass' Cañon, Texas.

After the disarming and dismounting of the Indians at the Mescalero Agency, Colonel Hatch began again the pursuit of Victoria, assisted by troops from the Department of Arizona, but the campaign resolved itself into a chase of the hostiles from one range of mountains to another, with frequent skirmishes, but no decisive fights, until the Indians again escaped into old Mexico, the Mexican government declining to allow further pursuit on their territory. One fight took place on May 24th, at the head of Polomas River, New Mexico, when fifty-five Indians were reported killed. On June 5th, Major Morrow, with four troops 9th Cavalry, struck the hostiles at Cook's Cañon, New Mexico, killed ten and wounded three; one of the killed was a son of Victoria; a quantity of stock was also captured.

June 11th, Lieutenant Mills, 24th Infantry, with a detachment of Pueblo scouts, en route to join Colonel Grierson's command, was attacked by Indians in Cañon Viejo, southwest of Fort Davis, Texas, his principal guide killed and several horses wounded.

July 31st, the commanding officer of Fort Davis, Texas, reported that E. C. Baker, stage driver, and Frank Wyant, a passenger, were killed by Victoria's Indians eight miles west of Eagle Springs, Texas.

July 31st, Colonel Grierson, 10th Cavalry, with a small party of six men, was attacked by Victoria's Indians between Quitman and Eagle Springs, Texas; Lieutenant Finley, with a detachment of fifteen men of Troop "G," 10th Cavalry, came up, engaged the Indians and held them in check until the arrival of Captain Viele and Captain Nolan, with two troops of the 10th Cavalry, when, in an engagement lasting four hours,

seven Indians were killed, a large number wounded and the hostiles pursued to the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Colladay, 10th Cavalry, was wounded and one enlisted man killed; ten horses of the troops were killed and five animals wounded.

Colonel Grierson's troops continued the pursuit, and on August 3d, a detachment of cavalry and scouts had a fight near the Alamo, one soldier being wounded and one missing; several Indians and ponies were shot. The same day Captain Lebo with Troop "K," 10th Cavalry, followed an Indian trail to the top of the Sierra Diabolo, Texas, captured Victoria's supply camp of twenty-five head of cattle, a large quantity of beef and other provisions on pack animals, and pursued the Indians to Escondido.

On August 4th, a detachment of Captain Kennedy's troop of the 10th Cavalry, struck the Indians near Bowen Springs, Guadaloupe Mountains, Texas, the detachment had one man killed and several horses shot; Captain Kennedy attacked and pursued the hostiles toward the Sacramento Mountains, killing two Indians and shooting and capturing a few ponies.

On August 6th, the Indians were struck again in Rattlesnake Cañon and scattered in every direction; a train guarded by Company "H," 24th Infantry, Captain Gilmore, was then attacked by the Indians near this point, but the hostiles were repulsed with a loss of one killed and several wounded; altogether four Indians were killed, many were wounded and some ponies captured.

On August 9th, the commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas, reported that General Byrne, of Fort Worth, Texas, was killed by Indians near old Fort Quitman.

On August 11th, Captain Nolan, with Troops "K," 8th Cavalry, "A," 10th Cavalry, some Lipan scouts and Texas rangers, struck Victoria's trail and pursued the hostiles to the Rio Grande, twelve miles below Quitman, August 13th, when the band were again driven into old Mexico.

August 1st, company "H," 5th Infantry, left camp on Redwater, Montana, and marched toward Poplar Creek Agency, Montana. It returned to Fort Keogh August 14th, bringing in twenty lodges of surrendered hostile Indians. The same day Troop "E," 2d Cavalry, left camp on Willow Creek, Montana, and marched to the Missouri River, capturing twenty-four lodges of Minneconjous, numbering one hundred and forty persons, returning with them to Fort Keogh, August 14th.

August 16th, Sergeant Devlin, Troop "F," 7th Cavalry, with a detachment of eight men and three Indian scouts, followed a war party of Sioux and and struck them near the folks of the Box Elder Creek, Montana, killed two, wounded one and recaptured seven head of stock.

August 19th, a detachment of Indian scouts struck a war party north

of the mouth of O'Fallon Creek, Montana, and recaptured eleven head of stock.

September 8th, "Big Road" and two hundred Sioux, surrendered to the commanding officer of Fort Keogh, Montana.

October 26th, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, twenty-four Apaches, consisting of seven men and seventeen squaws and children, surrendered to the commanding officer at the Mescalero Agency.

October 29th, a party of from thirty-five to fifty Indians, supposed to be a remnant of Victoria's band, attacked a picket party of twelve men belonging to the command of Captain Baldwin, 10th Cavalry, near Ojo Caliente, Texas; one Corporal and three private soldiers were killed. Captain Baldwin followed the Indians to the Rio Grande, across which they escaped.

November 11th, Lieutenant Kislingbury, 11th Infantry, with a detachment consisting of twelve men, 2d Cavalry, and ten Crow scouts, was attacked by a war party of Sioux near the mouth of the Musselshell, Montana, and had one horse killed and three wounded; one of the hostiles was reported killed.

1881.

The Indians who had broken away, after the Sioux war of 1876–77, and had taken refuge in the British possessions, kept sending out raiding parties which committed depredations as far south as the Yellowstone and, when pursued by the troops, escaped again into the Northwest Territory.

In September, 1880, a scout named Allison went from Fort Buford to communicate with Sitting Bull and other chiefs and, if possible, to induce the hostiles to come in and surrender. Allison made several visits to the hostiles and numbers came in to Poplar River Agency, Montana, in the latter part of 1880. At first these Indians seemed peaceable but, after they had collected in force, became turbulent and arrogant, assuming a threatening attitude toward the garrison at Poplar River which it became necessary, therefore, to increase.

On December 15th, 1880, Major G. Ilges, 5th Infantry, with five mounted companies of his regiment, numbering about one hundred and eighty officers and men, left Fort Keogh and after a march of nearly two hundred miles through deep snow, with the thermometer ranging from ten to thirty-five degrees below zero, reinforced the garrison consisting of four companies of the 7th Infantry and one troop of the 7th Cavalry, at Camp Poplar River.

On January 2d, 1881, leaving one company of infantry and detachments of three other companies of infantry to guard the camp, Major Ilges moved, with a force of about three hundred officers and men, with two pieces of artillery, against some camps of Sioux, numbering about four hundred, who were located on the opposite side of the Missouri. Upon the approach of the troops the Indians fled from their villages and took refuge in some timber, from which they were quickly driven by a few shells and soon surrendered, to the number of over three hundred, under the terms already extended to all the hostiles, viz., that they should be disarmed and dismounted. Nearly two hundred ponies were given up, together with sixty-nine guns and pistols, as well as the camp equipage; eight Indians were killed in the attack and about sixty escaped and joined others in the vicinity. On January 9th, twenty additional Indians were captured and, on January 29th, eight more lodges, numbering sixty-four people, also surrendered to Major Ilges, with five guns and thirteen ponies. There were no casualties to the troops, during these

operations, but many were very badly frozen through exposure to the terrible weather.

On February 26th, three hundred and twenty-five hostile Sioux from what was generally called Sitting Bull's camp, with one hundred and fifty ponies and about forty guns and pistols, nearly all the guns being Winchester and Henry rifles, surrendered to Major Brotherton, 7th Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, Dakota.

February 12th, Major Ilges, 5th Infantry, reported having arrested one hundred and eighty-five hostiles, forty-three of them being full grown warriors, in the Yanktonnais camp at Red Water, Montana; fifteen horses and seven guns were taken from the prisoners.

April 11th, one hundred and thirty-five hostiles, forty-five of them men, surrendered with their arms and ponies, to Major Brotherton, 7th Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, Dakota.

April 18th, thirty-two lodges of hostile Sioux, numbering forty-seven men, thirty-nine women, twenty-five boys and forty-five girls, with fifty-seven ponies, sixteen guns and three revolvers, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Whistler, 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Keogh, Montana.

May 24th, eight lodges of hostiles, numbering about fifty persons, twelve of them men, surrendered to the commanding officer at Camp Poplar River, Montana.

May 26th, thirty-two hostile Indians surrendered to the commanding officer at Fort Buford, Dakota.

July 20th, Sitting Bull, with the last of his followers, comprising forty-five men, sixty seven women and seventy-three children, surrendered to the commanding officer at Fort Buford, Dakota.

On July 22d, there were turned over to the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency, (Mr. J. A. Stephan,) two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine Indian prisoners, with five hundred and forty-nine ponies and mules.

In July, "Nana," with fifteen warriors, the remnant of "Victoria's" band, re-entered New Mexico, and reinforced by about twenty-five Mescaleros, whirled through the territory, plundering and killing a number of people. On the 17th of July, at Alamo Cañon, New Mexico, a small party of these Indians ambushed chief packer Burgess and one man, belonging to a detachment commanded by Lieutenant Guilfoyle, 9th Cavalry, wounded Burgess and captured three mules. On July 19th, Lieutenant Guilfoyle with his detachment of the 9th Cavalry and some Indian scouts, following a trail westward of Cañon del Perro, New Mexico, had a skirmish with some of the hostiles near the Arena Blanca, where they had just killed two Mexicans and a woman; the party numbered about thirteen warriors, and succeeded in making their escape. On July 25th, Lieutenant Guilfoyle again struck the hostiles encamped in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, captured two

horses, twelve mules, many blankets and all the Indians' provisions; two of the hostiles were shot and believed to be killed, the others escaped, crossing the Rio Grande, six miles below San José, killing two miners and a Mexican in the flight.

July 30th, four Mexicans were reported killed by the hostiles in the foot hills of the San Mateo Mountains. August 1st, a party of thirty-six citizens, commanded by a Mr. Mitchell, whilst at dinner in the Red Cañon of the San Mateo Mountains, were surprised and defeated by the hostiles, losing one man killed and seven wounded, besides all their riding animals, thirty-eight in number; the Indians escaped. On August 3d, Lieutenant Guilfoyle's detachment again struck this band at Monica Springs, New Mexico, wounded two Indians and captured eleven head of stock, some saddles, blankets, etc. This band numbered about twenty or thirty warriors, led by Nana, and they had killed another Mexican, in escaping from Red Cañon. At La Savoya, New Mexico, on August 11th, Lieutenant Guilfoyle found that two Mexicans had been killed, and two women carried off by the hostiles.

August 12th, Captain Parker, with a detachment of nineteen men of the 9th Cavalry, struck Nana's band, twenty-five miles west of Sabinal, New Mexico, lost one soldier killed, three wounded and one missing, but reported an equal loss inflicted upon the hostiles who then drew off; Captain Parker's small detachment, encumbered by their wounded, were unable to pursue.

August 16th, Lieutenant Valois, with Troop "I," 9th Cavalry, had a severe fight with a band of about fifty Indians, near Cuchillo Negro, New Mexico; Lieutenant Burnett, 9th Cavalry, was wounded twice, two enlisted men and six horses were killed; the hostiles lost several killed. The same day Lieutenant Taylor, with a detachment of the 9th Cavalry, also had a fight with the hostiles, captured some horses and recovered some stolen property, losing, himself, a few horses killed; the hostiles were pursued toward the Black Range.

August 18th, Lieutenant G. W. Smith, 9th Cavalry, with a detachment of twenty men, struck the hostiles about fifteen miles from McEver's ranch, New Mexico. The Indians were defeated, after a very severe fight in which Lieutenant Smith and four of his men were killed; a party of citizens, under command of George Daly, joined Lieutenant Smith in the fight and Daly was killed.

Altogether, eight troops of cavalry, eight companies of infantry and two Indian scouts were in the field, personally commanded by Colonel E. Hatch, 9th Cavalry, in pursuit of these Indians, and while no decisive engagement took place, the hostiles were persistently driven from one point to another, until they fled across the Mexican border, where, under positive orders from the Government, the chase was abandoned.

In the Department of Texas, the following murders were also specially reported:

By the commanding officer, Fort Davis, Texas, January 8th, 1881; in Quitman Cañon, Texas, the stage driver and a passenger, named James Kelso, killed by unknown parties supposed to be Indians.

By the commanding officer, Fort Clark, Texas; Allen Reiss and Mrs. McLauren, killed by Indians on the Rio Frio, Texas, about April 24, 1881.

By the commanding officer, Fort Davis, Texas; two railroad employés, named Bell and Smith, were killed by unknown parties, at a water hole between Quitman and Eagle Springs, Texas, about July 8, 1881.

1882.

April 23d, a detachment, consisting of six men and six Indian scouts, commanded by Lieutenant McDonald, 4th Cavalry, was attacked by a large band of Chiricahua Apaches, about twenty miles south of Stein's Pass, Arizona, and four of the scouts were killed. One of the scouts made his escape with the news, and Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Forsyth, with Troops "C," "F," "G," "H," and "M," 4th Cavalry, proceeded at a gallop for sixteen miles to the relief of the rest of Lieutenant McDonald's party, who were found still defending themselves. The hostiles fled on the approach of this column, were pursued and overtaken in a strongly intrenched position in Horse Shoe Cañon, where the command dismounted and promptly attacked them among rocky ridges varying from four hundred to sixteen hundred feet high. The Indians were driven from rock to rock, among the mountains, until they dispersed in every direction and further immediate pursuit became impracticable; thirteen Indians were killed, a number wounded and a quantity of their animals captured.

On April 28th, Captain Tupper, with Troops "G" and "M," 6th Cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, all belonging to the Department of Arizona, struck these Indians about twenty-five miles south of Cloverdale, surprised and attacked their camp, killed six of the hostiles and captured seventy-two head of stock.

After Forsyth's fight in Horse Shoe Cañon, he followed upon the trail and, joining forces with Captain Tupper after the latter had also attacked the hostiles, continued the pursuit into old Mexico. About ten miles from the scene of Tupper's fight, a squaw was found who stated that the Indians had lost thirteen killed in the fight with Forsyth, and six more in Tupper's attack. On April 30th Forsyth, met a column of Mexican troops, commanded by Colonel Garcia, who declined to allow further pursuit upon Mexican soil, and stated that his own troops had just destroyed the band Forsyth had chased into Mexico. Forsyth accompanied Garcia to the scene of the fight, which had lasted five hours, during which time the Mexicans had lost two officers and nineteen men killed, and three officers and ten men wounded; seventy-eight Indians were killed and thirty-three women and children were captured. The total thus known to be killed in the fights of Forsyth, Tupper and Garcia, was ninety-eight; about thirty Indians had also been wounded who es-

caped, and two hundred and five horses and mules were killed or captured, before the hostiles entered Mexico.

April 29th, Lieutenant Morgan, 3d Cavalry, with a detachment of six men of Troop "K," 3d Cavalry, was sent from Fort Washakie, Wyoming, to arrest "Ute Jack," a chief of the White River Utes. Armed with a knife, "Ute Jack" resisted arrest and attempted to escape, when he was wounded in the arm by a shot from the guard. He then took refuge in an Indian teepee, where he obtained a carbine and succeeded in killing the sergeant of the detachment. Major Mason, 3d Cavalry, arrived on the spot and further measures were taken resulting in the capture and death of the Indian.

June 23d, a party of hostile Apaches attempted to take refuge upon the Mescalero Agency at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. The agent, Mr. Llewellyn, assisted by some of the employés and Indian police, attempted to arrest the hostiles, when a fight occurred in which three of the hostiles were killed and Mr. Llewellyn wounded; the rest of the band, about seven or eight in number, escaped and fled from the reservation, pursued by a small detachment of troops and Indian scouts from Fort Stanton.

Conclusion.

In connection with the operations of the Army, within the Military Division of the Missouri, many important changes have taken place during the fifteen years embraced by the foregoing narrative; much of the country which, at the beginning of that period, was monopolized by the buffalo and the Indian, has now been opened to the settler, to the railroad and to civilization. With a loss to the troops of more than a thousand officers and men killed and wounded, and partly as the result of more than four hundred skirmishes, combats and battles,—not including many pursuits and surrenders of Indians, when no actual fighting occurred,—the majority of the wasteful and hostile occupants of millions of acres of valuable agricultural, pasture and mineral lands, have been forced upon reservations under the supervision of the Government; some have been gradually taught a few of the simpler useful industries, Indian children have been placed in schools, under instruction in a better life than the vagabond existence to which they were born, and the vast section over which the wild and irresponsible tribes once wandered, redeemed from idle waste to become a home for millions of progressive people.

Following behind the advancing troops who protected the hardy pioneer engaged in breaking the soil for his homestead, came the Kansas and Union Pacific railways, racing through Kansas and Nebraska, to gain "the hundreth meridian." Guarded by the soldiers, the surveying and construction parties completed the main lines of those roads during the earlier years covered by this narrative, and later their branches and connections have extended into many fertile valleys which now support not only a thick local population, but supply, also, material for the bread of this Nation and the old world. Subsequently the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway opened to the stock raisers, the rich cattle ranges of the Arkansas Valley, and carried into the drowsy regions of New Mexico, the implements of a new era. Across Dakota and Montana, to-day, the working parties of the Northern Pacific, escorted by the troops, are rapidly adding another complete trans-continental highway, and over all of the foregoing roads are pouring thousands of cars loaded with cattle, to furnish eastern markets with their daily supply of beef. With its narrow iron threadways, the Denver and Rio Grande has seamed the almost vertical faces of mountain cliffs, scaled their lofty summits and

made available the wealth of Utah and Colorado. Through the State of Texas, the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and the International and Great Northern, have opened complete routes to the Pacific and into Old Mexico, whilst all over the Division, numerous minor roads and branches are constantly penetrating what were, until recently, mysterious and almost unknown regions.

As the railroads overtook the successive lines of isolated frontier posts, and settlements spread out over country no longer requiring military protection, the army vacated its temporary shelters and marched on into remote regions beyond, there to repeat and continue its pioneer work. In rear of the advancing line of troops, the primitive "dug-outs" and cabins of the frontiersmen, were steadily replaced by the tasteful houses, thrifty farms, neat villages and busy towns of a people who knew how best to employ the vast resources of the great West. The civilization from the Atlantic is now reaching out toward that rapidly approaching it from the direction of the Pacific, the long intervening strip of territory, extending from the British Possessions to Old Mexico, yearly growing narrower; finally the dividing lines will entirely disappear and the mingling settlements absorb the remnants of the once powerful Indian nations who, fifteen years ago, vainly attempted to forbid the destined progress of the age.

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